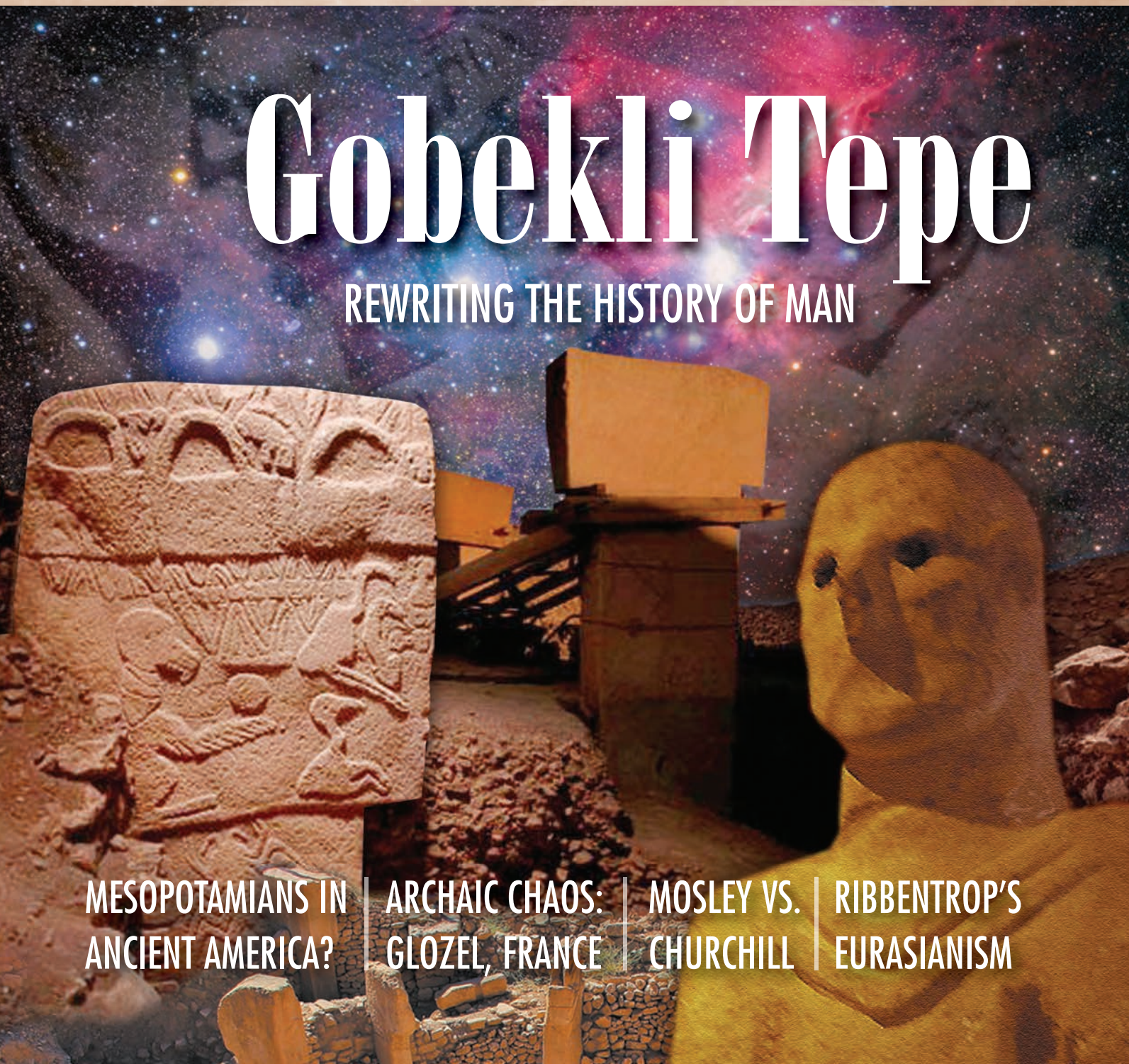
BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

VOLUME XXI NUMBER 3 MAY/JUNE 2015 WWW.BARNESREVIEW.COM



Gobekli Tepe

REWRITING THE HISTORY OF MAN

MESOPOTAMIANS IN ANCIENT AMERICA?

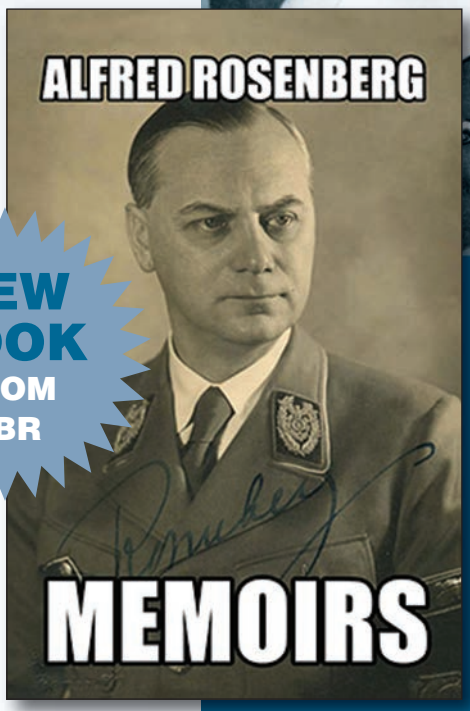
ARCHAIC CHAOS: GLOZEL, FRANCE

MOSLEY VS. CHURCHILL

RIBBENTROP'S EURASIANISM

Alfred Rosenberg: Memoirs

Here are the sensational memoirs of Alfred Rosenberg, the Third Reich's leading ideologue, minister of the Occupied Eastern Territories and author of *The Myth of the 20th Century*, written while in prison at Nuremberg. These memoirs contain a no-holds-barred overview of his political life, from the time of his earliest involvement in the NSDAP, right up to the Nuremberg Trials. Here the reader will find astonishing revelations on the following:



NEW BOOK FROM TBR

- The Jewish Communist revolution in Munich
- The spirit behind National Socialism
- Storm Troopers organized to fight Red violence
- Christianity and National Socialism
- Rosenberg's exclusion from Hitler's first Cabinet
- A prediction of the racial dissolution of America
- Race and racial history
- Euthanasia—justified but badly implemented
- Oswald Mosley's mistake in choosing the word "fascist"
- The Strasser brothers and conflict within the party
- Himmler's Ahnenerbe and the debate over term "Nordic"
- The mistake of letting the police fall under political control
- Ernst Roehm, homosexuality and the SA
- Artur Axmann and the Alpine Redoubt
- Artistic side of Hitler led to his downfall in foreign affairs
- Hitler, art and architecture
- Did Hitler risk the existence of the Reich by going to war?
- Hitler made same mistake as Napoleon in Russia
- Rosenberg's attempts to stem anti-Slavic attitudes
- Time will be needed to resurrect the ideal from the rubble of the Reich
- Rosenberg's political testament
- Much, much more.

An eye-opening work which provides an unparalleled insight into the thinking of one of the most senior figures of the Third Reich and unquestionably the single most important National Socialist ideological leader after Hitler.

This new edition contains over 200 explanatory footnotes and is fully indexed.

About the author: Alfred Rosenberg (1893–1946) was a Baltic German who was one of the earliest members of the NSDAP, editor of its official newspaper, ideological leader of the party and ultimately minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories. Best known for his work *The Myth of the 20th Century*, he was arrested by the Allies at the end of the war and executed after being found guilty of "war crimes" at the Nuremberg Trials.

TBR subscribers may take 10% off list prices. Softcover, 214 pages, 6 x 9, #707, $15 plus $5 S&H inside U.S. (Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.) Order from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge (Mon.-Thu., 9-5). Order online at www.barnesreview.com.

"Racial history is therefore natural history and the mysticism of the soul at one and the same time; but the history of the religion of the blood, conversely, is the great world story of the rise and downfall of peoples, their heroes and thinkers, their inventors and artists."

—Alfred Rosenberg

MEIN KAMPF

THE STALAG EDITION

The only complete & officially authorized English translation!

By Adolf Hitler

Translator: Unknown NSDAP member

ADOLF HITLER
MEIN KAMPF
THE STALAG EDITION:
THE ONLY COMPLETE AND OFFICIALLY AUTHORISED ENGLISH TRANSLATION EVER ISSUED

This is the only complete, unabridged and officially authorized English translation of *Mein Kampf* ever issued by the Nazi Party, and is not to be confused with any other version. Translated by a now-unknown English-speaking Nazi Party member, it was printed by the Franz Eher Verlag in Berlin for the Central Press of the NSDAP in limited numbers during the years 1937 to 1944. Most copies were distributed to the camp libraries of English-speaking prisoner of war camps, and became known as the "Stalag" edition (Stalag being a contraction of the German word *Stammlager* or "POW camp") because they all carried a camp library rubber stamp on the title page. Only a handful of copies survived the war, and the text contained in this edition has been taken directly, without amendment, from one of these extremely rare editions.

This official translation is not to be confused with the "James Murphy" or "Ralph Mannheim" translations, both of which were edited and abridged and are unauthorized. The Murphy and Mannheim editions both left out major sections of text and contained clunky, badly translated and almost unintelligibly long sentences.

In sharp contrast, the only authorized "Stalag" edition contains none of these complicated and unnecessarily confused constructions, and is extremely easy to read, as anyone familiar with the other versions will immediately notice. Most importantly, this only authorized edition contains the full text of the original German—and none of the deliberately inserted racial pejoratives used in the Murphy and Mannheim versions (words that Hitler never used in the original).

This edition also includes a reproduction of the original title page of a copy of the only official English translation of *Mein Kampf* ever issued, complete with a Stalag camp number 357 stamp. Stalag 357 was located in Kopernikus, Poland, until September 1944, when it was moved to the old site of the former Stalag XI-D, near the town of Fallingbostel in Lower Saxony, in northwestern Germany. Its internees included British air crews and, later, British soldiers captured at the Battle of Arnhem.

Contrary to postwar propaganda, *Mein Kampf* does not contain a "plan for world domination" and instead consists of a short autobiography, the effect of World War I on Germany, a discussion of race and the "Jewish Question," the constitutional and social make-up of a future German state and the early struggles of the NSDAP up to 1923.

Mein Kampf: The Stalag Edition (softcover, 584 pages, 6 x 9, #675, $35 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S.) is available from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge. Also available at www.barnesreview.org. (Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.)

One NEW volume combines the original two volumes of *Mein Kampf* without editing!

Volume 1: A Reckoning

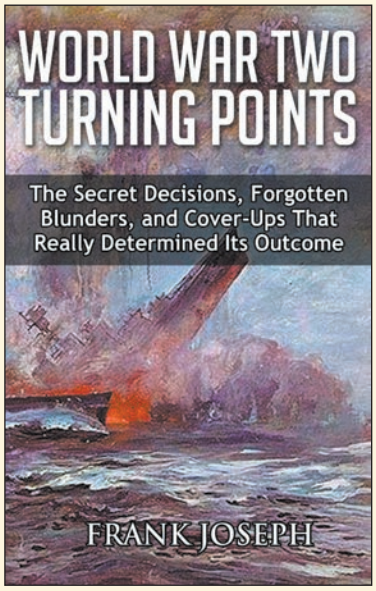
Chapter I: My Home
Chapter II: Learning & Suffering in Vienna
Chapter III: Vienna Days
Chapter IV: Munich
Chapter V: The World War
Chapter VI: War Propaganda
Chapter VII: The Revolution
Chapter VIII: Beginning My Political Activities
Chapter IX: The German Labor Party
Chapter X: Collapse of the Second Reich
Chapter XI: Nation and Race
Chapter XII: The First Period of Development of the National Socialist German Labor Party

Volume 2: National Socialist Movement

Chapter I: Weltanschauung and Party
Chapter II: The State
Chapter III: Citizens and Subjects of the State
Chapter IV: The Ideal of the Völkisch State
Chapter V: Weltanschauung and Organization
Chapter VI: The First Phase of Our Struggle
Chapter VII: The Struggle with the Reds
Chapter VIII: Strong Are Stronger without Allies
Chapter IX: Organization of the Storm Troop
Chapter X: The Mask of Federalism
Chapter XI: Propaganda and Organization
Chapter XII: The Problem of the Trade Unions
Chapter XIII: The German Policy of Alliances
Chapter XIV: Eastern Bias or Eastern Policy
Chapter XV: The Right to Self-Defense
Epilogue: Author's 1926 Statement on the Party

WORLD WAR TWO TURNING POINTS

The Secret Decisions, Forgotten Blunders and Cover-Ups That Really Determined Its Outcome


WORLD WAR TWO
TURNING POINTS
The Secret Decisions, Forgotten Blunders, and Cover-Ups That Really Determined Its Outcome
FRANK JOSEPH

A forgotten briefcase decides the fate of millions? A massive German battleship was actually sent to be sunk? A nuclear-tipped ICBM was almost launched at New York City? Who was the failed soap factory owner who sealed the fate of the Reich—eight years before the war started? What about the enemy balloon that shut down America's nuclear program? One man's assassination was all that prevented Japan from bombing the Panama Canal? And another man's death was what cost Italy victory in North Africa?

World War Two Turning Points is an alternative history of mankind's most crucial military conflict. As such, it does not regurgitate the same, all-too-familiar versions of the past, consistently repeated by mainstream scholars since 1945. Instead, this unconventional Revisionist tome is the result of newly discovered and often neglected information about the sometimes obscure men, bizarre weapons, under-appreciated decisions, forgotten blunders and near misses that really determined the course and outcome of the Second World War.

The author, a U.S. Department of Defense feature writer, whose published articles have appeared in military magazines here and abroad, combines a lifetime of research and world travels to offer an unprecedented panorama of the 20th century's pivotal conflict. It opens with the war's single most fateful factor—namely, Allied success in breaking the Axis diplomatic and military codes. But there were many more oft-neglected "turning points." These previously unknown events were the real if invisible hinge factors behind the more famous battles at places like Midway, Berlin, Stalingrad, El Alamein, Normandy and many others.

Accordingly, *World War Two Turning Points* shows how the international clash was a really a story of Allied inevitabilities and Axis lost opportunities. Less of one or more of another by so much as a subtle degree could have decided hostilities much differently from their historic conclusion.

Softcover, 284 pages, #708, $18 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.) Order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.) For even faster service, call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge or visit www.BarnesReview.org.

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

May/June 2015 ❖ Volume XXI ❖ Number 3

Table of Contents

Man's History Doubled in Anatolia
By John Tiffany
4 The discovery of an incredibly sophisticated megalithic temple complex in Anatolia just a few years ago has doubled the history of man. Any school history text that claims human civilization started elsewhere is wrong. In fact, this site proves that what we know about man's history is full of gaping holes. John Tiffany fills us in on Gobekli Tepe.

Archaic Chaos in Glozel, France
By Victor Thorn
14 What happened in Glozel, France, in the 1920s is a perfect example of how mainstream academia reacts when it is one-upped by amateur historians. Here is a story of deceit, subterfuge, lies and cover up—life as usual for the court historians.

Mesopotamians in Ancient America?
By Philip Rife
18 As part of TBR's ongoing efforts to figure out "who got to the Americas before Columbus," author Philip Rife takes us on a whirlwind tour of the evidence indicating ancient Mesopotamians, too, beat the *Niña*, the *Pinta* and the *Santa Maria* to the Americas—possibly by 2,000 years or more.

Amazing New Viking Finds in America
By Agyda Abilgaard
24 We all know by now that the Vikings made it to the Americas. We have evidence in coastal Canada and also we have the Kensington rune stone in Minnesota. But what other hard evidence exists to indicate Norsemen made it to America? You may be surprised how much evidence has turned up recently from Michigan to Canada's Arctic islands, and just how much the Vikings left behind.

Rockefeller on the Half Shell?
By Paul T. Angel
30 One of the great missing persons cases of the 20th century involved the young son of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, who went missing in Dutch New Guinea in the early 1960s. Well, according to a recent book, the case has been solved. But this isn't just a missing persons case. It's a tale of a violent clash of cultures full of lessons for liberals and multiculturalists today.

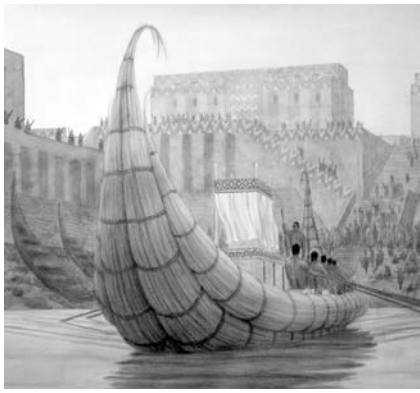
When the Germans Became German . . .
By Ronald L. Ray
36 This issue, assistant editor Ronald L. Ray begins a series he has planned on the history of the Germans. Here he starts us off from the time when European civilization was in its infancy, and the local tribes of the region were coalescing into what would one day become "the Germans."

Lev Tikhomirov: A Change of Heart
By Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson
42 Though seldom read by anyone outside of the realm of Russian studies, Lev Tikhomirov has some very important things to say. This radical activist—at one time part of the Jewish terror cell that murdered Czar Alexander II—soon became disgusted with the violence of the revolutionaries, had a change of heart and became a staunch defender of Christianity and the Russian monarchy.

1944 Putsch Against Hitler Quelled
By Otto-Ernst Remer & Translated by James Damon
50 On July 20, 1944, a bomb exploded at Adolf Hitler's "Wolf's Lair" headquarters. Though the Fuehrer survived, the traitors were able to take over the government. Tasked with arresting Dr. Joseph Goebbels and others, Otto-Ernst Remer soon discovered that Hitler was alive and was ordered personally by Hitler to instead round up the conspirators and put down the putsch. Here are Remer's own reflections of that fateful day.

What if Mosley Had Become PM?
By Marc Roland
52 By now TBR readers are well aware that World War II was the greatest disaster ever to befall the White race. Could it have been avoided and, if so, how? In this "what if" article, historian Marc Roland explains why he believes England's Sir Oswald Mosley could have prevented the fratricidal war and saved the British empire from dissolution.

Moscow-Berlin Eurasian Alliance
By Daniel W. Michaels
58 One of the greatest fears of the Anglo-American-Zionist New World Order schemers is an alliance between Russia and Germany in the heartland of Eurasia. During World War II, as today, an alliance of this kind could have changed history.



Also featured in this issue:

Personal from the Editor—2
Editorial: Enough Is Enough—3
The global slave trade today—29
History You May Have Missed—33-35
Who was Lev Tikhomirov?—47
Attorney jailed again—48-49
The career of Otto-Ernst Remer—51
Letters to the Editor—63

THE BARNES REVIEW

Publisher & Editor: Willis A. Carto
Managing Editor/Art Director: Paul Angel
Assistant Editor: John Tiffany
Assistant Editor: Ronald L. Ray
Content Consultant: Pete Papaherakles

Board of Contributing Editors:

Joaquin Bochaca, *Barcelona, Spain*
Prof. Ray Goodwin, *Victoria, Texas*
Carlo Mattogno, *Palestrina, Rome, Italy*
Prof. George Buchanan, *Washington, D.C.*
Juergen Graf, *Moscow, Russia*
Daniel W. Michaels, *Washington, D.C.*
Matthias Chang, J.D., *Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia*
Michael A. Hoffman II, *Coeur d'Alene, Idaho*
Christopher Petherick, *Washington, D.C.*
Harry Cooper, *Hernando, Florida*
Henrik Holappa, *Helsinki, Finland*
Lady Michele Renouf, *London, England*
James Damon, *Austin, Texas*
Margaret Huffstickler, *Sofia, Bulgaria*
Philip Rife, *Port Angeles, Washington*
Günther Deckert, *Weinheim, Germany*
Matthew Johnson, Ph.D., *Harrisburg, Pennsylvania*
Deanna Spingola, *Woodridge, Illinois*
Sam G. Dickson, J.D., *Atlanta, Georgia*
Thomas Kues, *Stockholm, Sweden*
Fredrick Töben, Ph.D., *Adelaide, Australia*
Paul Fromm, *Ontario, Canada*
Richard Landwehr, *Brookings, Oregon*
Udo Walendy, *Vlotho, Germany*
Stephen M. Goodson, *Cape Town, South Africa*
Dr. Edgar Lucidi, *Corona del Mar, California*
James K. Warner, *Chalmette, Louisiana*

The Barnes Review (ISSN 1078-4799) is published bimonthly by TBR Co., 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Periodical rate postage paid at Souther, MD and additional mailing office. For credit card orders including subscriptions, call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge. Other inquiries cannot be handled through the toll-free number. For address changes, subscription questions, status of order and bulk distribution inquiries, please call 951-587-6936. All editorial inquiries please call 202-547-5586. All rights reserved except that copies or reprints may be made without permission so long as proper credit and contact info are given for TBR and no changes are made. All manuscripts submitted must be typewritten (doublespaced) or in computer format. No responsibility can be assumed for unreturned manuscripts. Change of address: Send your old, incorrect mailing label and your new, correct address neatly printed or typed 30 days before you move to ensure delivery. **Advertising**: Sharon Ellsworth, 301-707-4054. **Website:** www.BarnesReview.com. **Business Office email:** sales@barnesreview.org. **Editorial email:** angel@his.com. **Send regular mail to:** The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

TBR SUBSCRIPTION RATES & PRICES

(all issues mailed in closed envelope)

• **U.S.A.**
Periodical Rate: 1 year: $46; **2 years:** $78
First Class: 1 year: $70; **2 years:** $124

• **CANADA & MEXICO: 1 year:** $65; **2 years:** $130.

• **ALL OTHER FOREIGN NATIONS: 1 year**: $80. Air Mail *only.*

(TBR is accepting only 1-year foreign subscriptions at this time. Foreign Surface Rates no longer available. All payments must be in U.S. dollars.)

QUANTITY PRICES: (Current issue—no S&H domestic U.S.)	1-3	$10 each
	4-7	$9 each
	8-19	$8 each
	20 and more	$7 each

Bound Volumes II-XX: $99 per year for 1996-2014 where available
3-Ring Library Style Binder: $25 each; year & volume indicated.

Oh No—Not More Rocks!

"No more rocks on the cover of TBR," one reader implored after we ran a photo of the Karahunj megalithic site on the front of the July/August 2011 issue of TBR. I have tried not to do that, but this issue I just couldn't help myself. On the cover we feature a collage of photographs from only a small portion of the massive megalithic temple complex found in 1994 in southern Anatolia, just north of the Syrian border. This site is so important for many reasons, one of which is that it proves that we really know nothing about the history of man's civilization on this planet. You see, the structures found at Gobekli Tepe, Turkey, shouldn't even be there at all.

What do I mean by that? Well, first of all, they are dated to somewhere around 10,000 to 9,000 B.C. As you well know, our earliest civilizations, according to the court historians, were Semitic and developed in the Tigris and Euphrates region. We realized this was not true back in 1958 with the discovery of Catal Huyuk in south central Anatolia. This city—for that is what it truly was—dated to about 7,000 B.C., thus predating the Egyptian civilization by about 3,000 to 4,000 years, though none of its structures were as grand as the great pyramids.

Then along came Gobekli Tepe. What was found there rivaled—and exceeded in many ways—anything found at Stonehenge, long considered the earliest astronomically aligned stone structure on the planet. But the big shocker was that Gobekli Tepe, with its massive pillars, finely worked with carvings and engravings, was possibly 7,000 years older than Stonehenge—and another 3,000 years older than Catal Huyuk. Currently, archeologists have found 200 pillars buried under the sand in the Gobekli Tepe site and believe they have only excavated about 5-10% of what is actually there. And there may be dozens more "Gobekli Tepes" nearby.

This find has doubled the history of human civilization as we know it and demonstrated once again that the ancient history of man is in need of some serious revision. If Gobekli Tepe is not included in your child's school history book, that book is terribly out of date. Further, we now know that "civilization" (agriculture, animal husbandry and even religion itself) was begun by Whites—not the Semites of Mesopotamia. Additionally, the ancient Sumerians—who gave us the world's oldest known writing system—were most likely descendants of the Gobekli Tepe people.

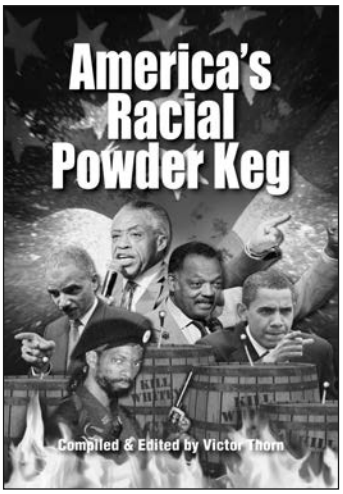
So, if you like pictures of big rocks, I think you'll enjoy our lead story. But for those of you who do not, the publisher has made sure we've included something for everyone. Also in this issue: a fascinating story of historical suppression and academic subterfuge involving an archeological find in France; hard evidence—not speculation—that the Vikings settled across vast stretches of northern North America; more evidence of ancient visitors to the Americas before Columbus; a piece on the accomplishments of the very early Germanic peoples; a short history of the Jewish revolutionaries who assassinated multiple Russian czars; an article from the man who put down the July 20, 1944, putsch against Hitler; and another on the efforts of Joachim von Ribbentrop to create a Eurasian alliance, the idea of which still sends chills down the spines of the NWO schemers. And that is just a portion of what's inside. ✦

—Paul T. Angel, Managing Editor

TIME TO SAY 'ENOUGH'

Accurately identifying which inter-racial crimes are actually motivated by hate is difficult for a number of reasons, and in an environment beset by political correctness it's nearly impossible. The media would have us believe that the majority of hate crimes, if not all of them, are committed by Whites against "minorities," while making excuses for or outright ignoring even the most obvious hate crimes committed by "minorities" against Whites. Obviously, the statistics paint a different picture.* Another anomaly worth noting is that Hispanics are lumped in with Whites when they commit a hate crime, but not when they are the victims. *Crimes and Racial Profiling by the U.S. Police*, by Jared Taylor and Glayde Whitney, speaks specifically about this:

> This government's treatment of hate crimes is misleading in another, even more obvious way, in that the FBI reports hate crimes *against* Hispanics but not *by* Hispanics. The FBI's "Hate Crimes Incident Report" includes Hispanics as a victim category but not as a perpetrator category. In effect this forces local law enforcement agencies to categorize most Hispanic offenders as "White" and the values for 1997 reflect this. The total number of hate crimes for that year—9,861—includes 636 crimes of anti-Hispanic bias, but not one of the 8,474 known offenders is "Hispanic" because the designation is not included on the FBI form.
>
> If a Mexican is assaulted for reasons of ethnicity he is officially recorded as Hispanic. However, he becomes White if he commits a hate crime against a Black. Even more absurdly, if a Mexican commits a hate crime against a White, both the victim and the perpetrator are recorded as White. And, in fact, the 1997 FBI figures duly record 214 "White" offenders who committed anti-White hate crimes. The offenders were probably Hispanic, but if that is the case the report should say so. If some of the "Whites" who are reported to have committed crimes against Blacks are also Hispanic, the report should indicate that, too.



The Trayvon Martin case is not unique in its use by the media to push the egalitarian agenda; it is simply the latest and most obvious case of slander against White America. And this will continue to happen until we have the courage to stand up and say, "Enough!" Recently I saw a Sunday morning news show, *Meet the Press*, in which a panel of well-dressed Negroes was talking about the issue of inter-racial crime in this country, and the host confronted them with the statistic that showed that Blacks, at only an eighth of the population of New York, commit 83% of the violent crime in that state, and one of the Negroes responded with a rant to the effect—"I'm so tired of hearing about this. Sure, Blacks kill more Blacks than anyone else, and Whites kill more Whites than anyone else. That's because you eat, work and rob where you live. . . ." (I'm paraphrasing.)

It was a ridiculous thing to say, and ignorant, but the host just sat there as if the rant made perfect sense; not only was it a ridiculous thing to say, it completely skirts the issue. Blacks may kill Blacks in record numbers, but they kill/rob/rape/maim Whites more than they do Blacks, and that's what concerns me. According to the U.S. Justice Department's National Crime Victimization Survey, in 1994:

> The 1,140,670 acts of violence committed by Blacks against Whites constituted 56.3% of all violent crimes committed by Blacks. . . . While similar calculations for Whites show that of the 5,114,692 acts of criminal violence committed by Whites, only 2.6% were directed at Blacks. . . . That is to say, that when Blacks commit violent crimes they target Whites more than half the time or, put differently, there is more Black-on-White crime than Black-on-Black crime.

So why are Whites being made to feel guilty for Black victimization? ✦

—CHRIS DEHUFF, GUEST COLUMNIST

This editorial first appeared in *The First Freedom* newspaper, published by Olaf Childress. Beside AMERICAN FREE PRESS newspaper, for which TBR wholeheartedly recommends every TBR subscriber sign up for (1-888-699-6397), *THE FIRST FREEDOM* newspaper is truly one of America's last uncensored media voices. It's guaranteed to live up to its name. $25 for 1 year or ONE silver dollar. POB 385, Silverhill AL 36576. See also www.FirstFreedom.net.

[*TBR recommends the book *America's Racial Powder Keg: How a Violent Dependency State Has Been Created Within the Black Community* by Victor Thorn and published by AMERICAN FREE PRESS. To get a copy, send $20 plus $4 S&H to AFP, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774 or call AFP toll free at 1-888-699-6397 (Mon/-Thu., 9-5) to charge. You can also pick up a copy of the book up at www.AmericanFreePress.net. This book is so important, AFP is offering significant discounts on multiple copies. To find out how you can help distribute the book (as low as $7.50 each when you buy a case of 50), please call Jeanette Kimble or Julia Foster at 202-544-5977.—Ed]

GOBEKLI TEPE

7,000 Years Before the Pyramids, Whites Were Building Astounding Temple Complex

TRADITIONALLY, WHAT WE CALL HISTORY went back about 5,000 years or so. But, suddenly, with the discovery of an amazing religious site in Anatolia, mankind's history has been doubled or more, giving us, in effect, "twice the history" in one fell swoop. Who built these amazingly carved and aligned structures—and why? And why did they end up burying them under tons of sand and dirt?

By John Tiffany

What may be the oldest temple in the world has been found in what is now Turkey.[1] Carbon-dated at 11,000 to 11,500 years old, it is about twice as old as the Maltese temples of Ggantija, Hagar Qim, Mnajdra and the Hypogeum (from 5,600 years ago), not to mention the Egyptian temples (of which the Temple of Hatshepsut is perhaps the oldest at about 3,462 years). We leave aside the Great Pyramid and Sphinx, of course.

When Gobekli Tepe was built, man was supposedly everywhere a hunter and gatherer. There was no agriculture and no flocks of sheep, goats or cattle. Yet it is more sophisticated than many of the temples that came after.

Gobekli Tepe is quite a mystery. These people—whoever they were—were not the primitives you would expect from their lifestyle. Says Andrew Collins, author of *Gobekli Tepe*, a book on the subject:

> There is no obvious explanation for a high culture existing in upper Mesopotamia at the end of the last ice age, when the rest of the world was still populated with hunter-gathering communities concerned with day-to-day survival and little more. However, these faceless individuals, known to archeologists as the "Pre-Pottery Neolithic" (PPN) peoples, created some of the most mesmeric art in the ancient world, which would not be bettered for thousands of years.

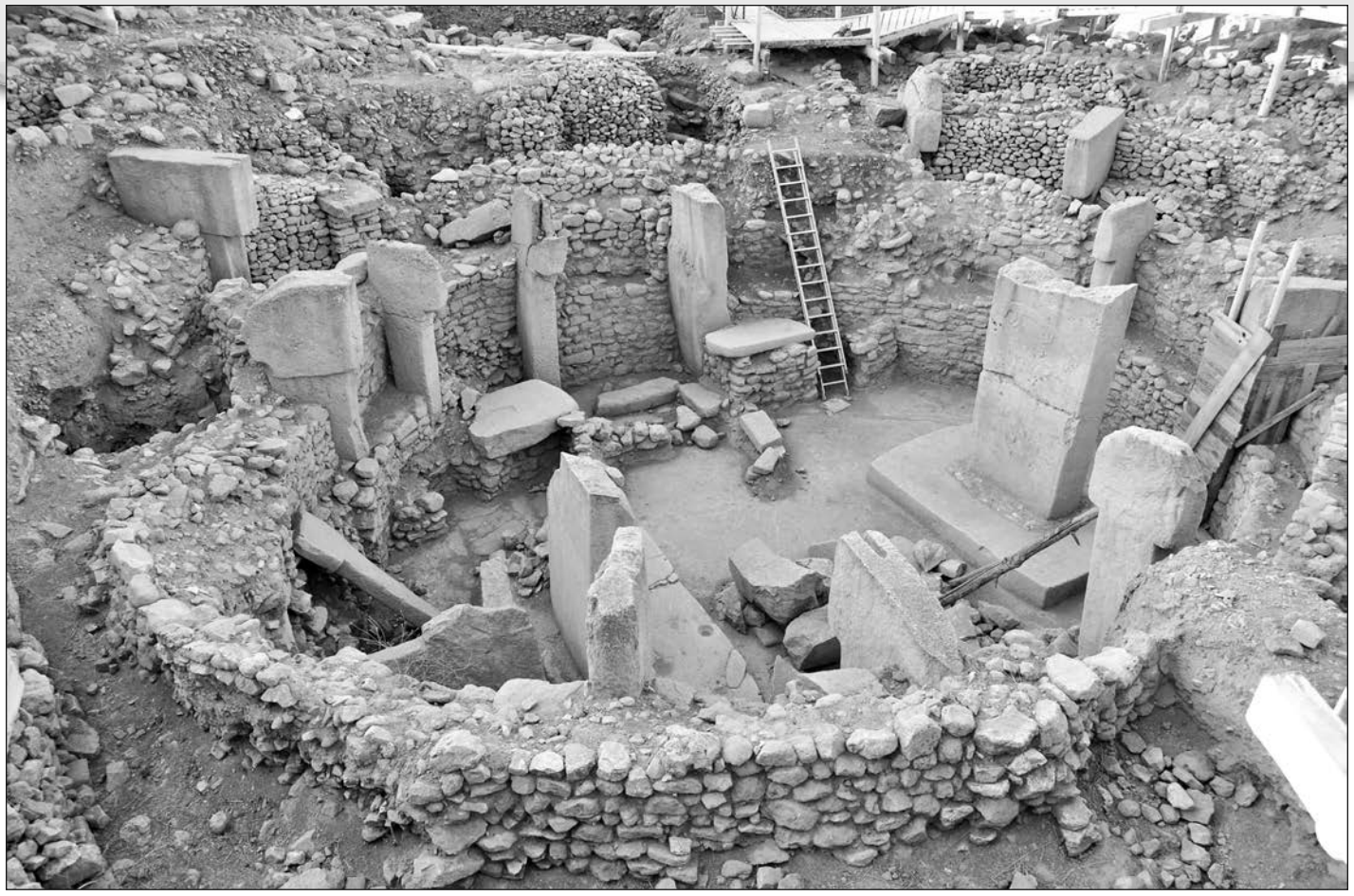
PPN is actually a misnomer, as pottery, or ceramics, originated in Croatia about 17,500 years ago, during the last glacial period. It is now believed pottery was invented and forgotten several times, in various ages and places. However, since there seems to be no better name for this culture at this time, we will use the designation PPN.[2]

Gobekli Tepe is a hilltop site in the Armenian highlands (now part of the eastern area of the modern state of Turkey). Discovered in 1994 by German archeologist Klaus Schmidt, originally it was ignored by most researchers because it was presumed to be a medieval burial ground of little importance.

But it is now known to be something altogether different and vastly more significant—a religious site 6,000 years older than Stonehenge. That would make it about 11,000 years old—perhaps the first monumental architecture in human prehistory.

COULD THIS BE EDEN?

It has even been suggested by Collins and archeologist David Rohl that Gobekli Tepe may be the biblical Land of Eden, or even the Garden of Eden, or that the mythical place was somewhere nearby. After all, two of the four Edenic rivers, the Tigris and Euphrates, arise in the vicinity of nearby Lake Van. (Van itself has no outlets.) The other two Edenic rivers (aside from the unaccounted-for Eden River itself) have been convincingly at-



tributed to a couple of other nearby rivers.

Today the surrounding landscape has been turned by farmers and settlers into a more or less featureless, brown, arid, nearly treeless area, but 11,400 years ago it must have been like a paradise—which Eden is supposed to have been. Flocks of gazelles roamed the land back then, and plenty of other game, giving the hunter-gatherers plenty of meat.

Interestingly, Mount Ararat is also close at hand, as is another mountain that has been traditionally credited with being the final resting place of Noah's ark.

Gobekli Tepe, it should be understood, is no isolated phenomenon. Several newly discovered PPN sites are being investigated in eastern and southeastern Turkey. Similar temples from the Gobekli Tepe era, at Karahan Tepe, Sefer Tepe and Hamzan Tepe, are being researched, and hopefully much new evidence of this ancient civilization will be emerging. Also, at Balikligol, a site within the city limits of Sanliurfa, a full-sized male statue was found, about 12,000-11,000 years old. Nevali Cori is another of these PPN sites.

Additional PPN settlements have been found at Baaran Hoyuk, Baaran-Herzo Tepe and Kocanizam Tepe.

Another famous site, Catal Hoyuk, was the first in a series of discoveries in a process slowly unveiling the secrets of the prehistoric Turkish and Armenian PPN region. But Gobekli Tepe is the oldest of these sites uncovered so far. Surprisingly, the existence of these amazing sites has been little reported by the general press.

The discovery of a massive megalithic temple complex in southeastern Anatolia, close to the Syrian border and the Euphrates River, was one of the most important finds in world history. What was found buried under the Turkish soil was astounding to scientists. Not only were there finely worked massive stone pillars and enclosures that were oriented to heavenly bodies, it was created between 10,000 and 8,000 B.C. Even more amazingly, topographic scans have revealed that other structures near the site, still awaiting excavation, probably date to 12,000 to 10,000 B.C. More than 200 pillars in about 20 circles are currently known.

ESTABLISHMENT IS PHILO-SEMITIC

The establishment wishes to continue the myth that civilization first sprang up in southern Mesopotamia. Evidently this is due to a philo-Semitic prejudice—although every scholar knows that the pioneers of civilization in southern Mesopotamia were the Sumerians, who were not Semitic at all.

Gobekli Tepe is noted for its massive T-shaped pillars,

but such pillars are also to be found at Nevali Cori. Nevali Cori is dated to 8400-8000 B.C.—much later than Gobekli Tepe—but was discovered earlier, in 1979. Nevali Cori, an important site, was sadly submerged in 1991 with the construction of the Ataturk Dam. Harald Hauptmann, its excavator, found some large statues there made of limestone. The artifacts rescued from the impending reservoir now reside in museums. Included are a life-size carving of a head, oddly egg-like, with crude ears and a bizarre "ponytail" that is actually a serpent ending in a mushroom-like cap. The head is believed to represent a PPN deity of unknown name associated with the ritual use of "magic" mushrooms, probably of the genus *Psilocybe*.

A MULTI-MILLENNIAL CIVILIZATION

Clearly the PPN civilization, if we include its possible "spinoffs," lasted for thousands of years. Shortly after Nevali Cori was lost beneath the rising waters of Lake Ataturk, Gobekli Tepe emerged from the sands.

However, we must mention another PPN site, Cayonu, about 60 miles (96 km) from Gobekli Tepe. Cayonu conforms to a grill plan, indicating considerable planning went into its design. Cayonu is full of surprises. Archeologists Robert and Linda Braidwood, Americans, along with Halet Cambel of Turkey, began excavating Cayonu in 1964. They found, to their astonishment, floors made of terrazzo—a mixture of burnt crushed lime and clay. It had been thought terrazzo was invented by the much later Romans.

> "There are possibly dozens more sites like Gobekli Tepe waiting to be uncovered in Anatolia."

Use of metals was also found—which means that this PPN site was neither pre-pottery nor was it Neolithic. There seemed to be evidence of smelting of copper, although some argue the copper was cold hammered instead. The site is not far from copper deposits at Ergani in Diyarbakir province, where valuable obsidian is also found. Cayonu, dated to 7500-6600 B.C., is often seen as a forerunner of Catal Hoyuk. Gobekli Tepe is 2,000 years older.

Cayonu people had the world's first domesticated pigs. Cayonu also revealed a hoard of human skulls—one found under a slab that may have been an altar and stained with human blood, leading some scholars to believe this is evidence of human sacrifice. There is also evidence of people being slain in huge pits, and children being buried alive in jars or roasted in large bronze bowls.

All of the Gobekli Tepe "complexes" excavated there so far have had T-shaped pillars. The excavating has been done by Klaus Schmidt and Harald Hauptmann of the German Archeological Institute in Istanbul.

TEMPLES PRESERVED—A STROKE OF LUCK

It is lucky Schmidt decided to excavate Gobekli Tepe when he did, since the site was scheduled to be used as a quarry and the ancient limestone monoliths there to be used as a foundation for a new highway being built.

When Gobekli Tepe was constructed, agriculture and animal husbandry were still unknown, and man roamed the land as a hunter and gatherer of wild vegetation. But how could hunters and gatherers build a henge-like structure, in some ways even more sophisticated than Stonehenge and its associated sites?

It is said that primitive hunters, past and present, have more leisure time than farmers. But even if this is true, why would they choose to go to all the effort of creating Gobekli Tepe? Obviously, there was some deep religious purpose to the site—perhaps the first organized religion.

And then, after using the site for 1,000 years or so, the Gobekli Tepe people dragged vast quantities of soil to the spot and completely covered it up. This in itself was a huge undertaking. Why they would do this is even more of a mystery than why they built it in the first place.

Who were these people? Were they White men, as most scholars believe, or some other race? Were they the mysterious Swiderians?

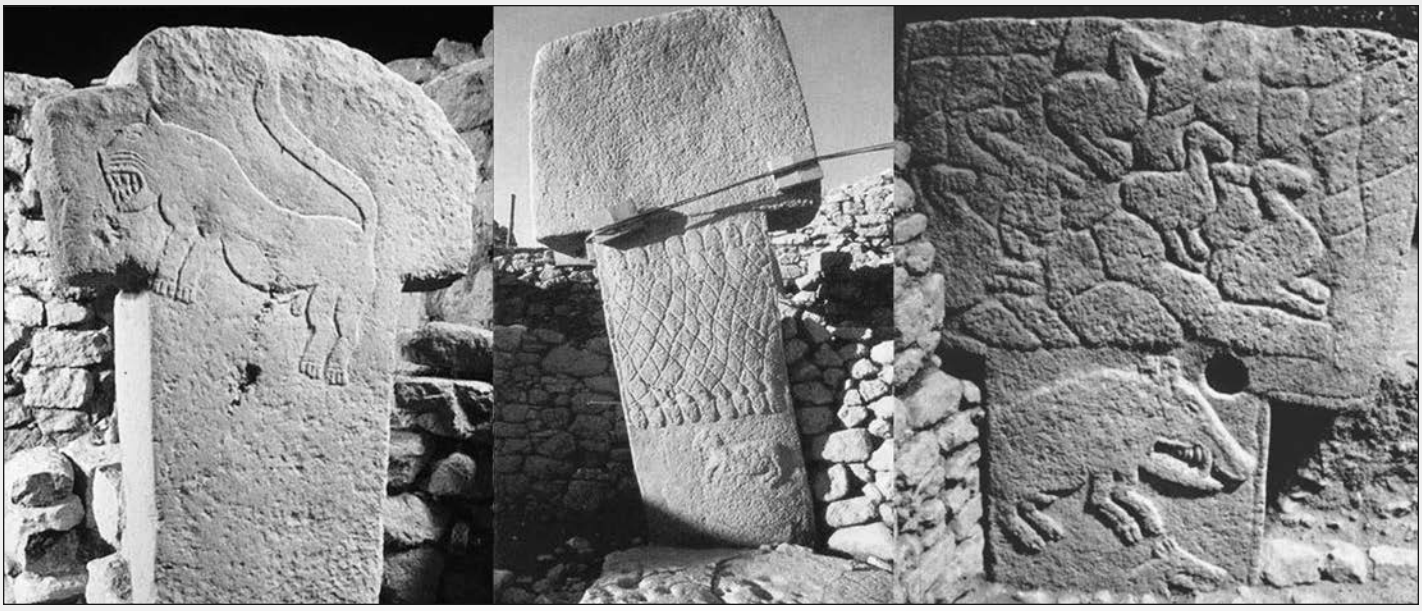
The stones are placed in rings, at least 16 of them (excavation is unfinished; only 5% of the area has been "dug"). The tallest pillars are 18 feet tall and may weigh 15 tons, all finely worked by ancient hands.

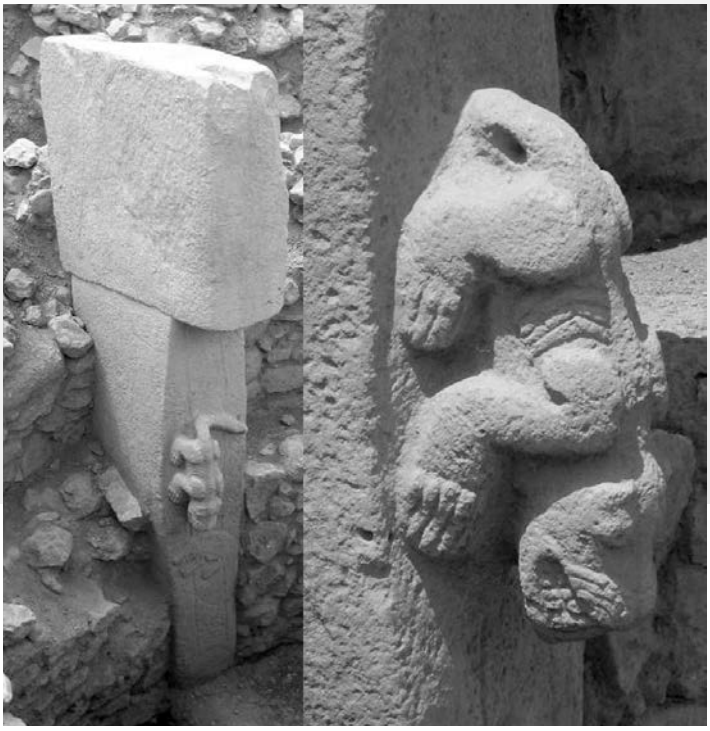
Each ring is much like another, with two special pillars at its center, shaped like a capital T. These "T" shapes represent people; arms and fingers are carved on their sides; and some sort of stole or other garment can be made out—also pendants with bull heads, "H" shapes, or an eye cupped by a crescent. These may be symbols of office of some sort. They wear fox pelts for belts, it appears.

However, it should be noted that the Gobekli Tepe people were at one point carving a 50-ton monolith out of the bedrock—almost as massive as any stone used by the highly advanced Egyptians. This from a culture that was working 6,500 years before the time of the pyramids.

The twin pillars of "Enclosure D" are further adorned with belts with U-shaped or comet-like buckles.

The stones of the ring face inward and can be elaborately carved with horizontal or leaping foxes, wolves, lions, vultures, boars and scorpions, while some other ones are blank. Yet other ones have glyphs resembling our letters C and H, while a few have holes through them by which stars could be sighted.





Above, three of the carved T-pillars at Gobekli Tepe—created 7,500 years before the Step Pyramid at Saqqara. The left pillar shows a male lion, the middle a net pattern and the right a fierce boar. Above the boar are depicted what appear to be several birds resembling dodos. Middle right photo: One of the only three dimensional carvings, most likely a lion. This carving is unique in the ancient world, at least so far. Only 5% of the entire Gobekli Tepe complex has been unearthed, and it is believed that even larger sites still lie buried under the earth in the nearby region. Bottom right, this deep relief carving appears on a limestone bowl discovered at Nevali Cori, a settlement founded a thousand years after Gobekli Tepe. It shows two human figures dancing with what could be a frog or a pregnant animal.

THE MYSTERIOUS SWIDERIANS

The Swiderians were a people living originally in the area of what is now Poland, where they are said to have had an advanced culture. Their distant ancestors, the Eastern Gravettian people, lived from around 30,000 B.C. to 19,000 B.C. in the area of Czechoslovakia. A catastrophic comet impact, about 10,900 B.C., may have led to their building Gobekli Tepe. (More about that later.)

Not very far away, about 200 miles to the east, is Bingol Mountain, dominated by Kalatepe Peak, considered by locals to be the roof of the world. Bingol Mountain is supposedly "the place of the gods." Here is one of the world's richest deposits of obsidian, which probably drew the enigmatic Swiderians to the region.

They were striking looking people, with long facial features, and unusually tall. To the primitive Semites in the area, they seemed like giants or angels, and the Semites concocted tales of giant Nephelim, Annunaki and "Watchers" (a kind of angel) to explain them—tall tales of

fallen angels mating with mortal women and giving rise to a hybrid race. New Agers today substitute UFO aliens for the angels, but there seems no reason to jump to the conclusion that Gobekli Tepe was built by mythological giants, angels or spacemen.

The fox symbology, so prominent at Gobekli Tepe, may be especially significant. In much of Europe and Asia, the fox is a trickster god; in Northern Europe the wolf, another canid, is substituted in this role. Interestingly, North American Indians use another canid, the coyote, as their trickster god. In Germanic traditional religion, Fenris the wolf is the son of Loki, another trickster god. The fox or wolf tail is symbolic of a comet.

Rep. Ignatius Donnelly in 1882 wrote that the world was devastated by a comet before the last ice age; modern scholars have revised this down to 10,900 years ago. Donnelly, a Minnesota congressman and scholar of all things Atlantean, wrote a book called *Ragnarok*, wherein he proposed that a giant comet had passed close to the Earth in a past age. The intense heat from the comet touched off huge fires that raged across the face of the globe. He suggested the comet had dumped vast amounts of dust onto our planet, triggered earthquakes, leveled mountains and initiated the ice age. He even explained some of the miracles in the Bible with his comet, proposing that the standing still of the Sun at the command of Joshua was possibly a tale commemorating this event. In many ways, Donnelly was ahead of his time in the study of catastrophism.

> "Gobekli Tepe may be where civilization as we know it began —including the start of formal religion."

HARBINGERS OF DISASTER

Supernatural canids are widely seen as harbingers of disaster. A holy book of Zoroastrianism, the Bundahishn, is stated: "As Gokihar falls in the celestial sphere . . . onto Earth, the distress of the Earth becomes like that of a sheep when a wolf falls upon it." (Gokihar is usually translated as "meteor" by those who fail to make a distinction between a meteor and a comet—the name itself is interpreted as "wolf progeny.")

One can envision the force of the impact of a large cometary nucleus—perhaps 129 miles in diameter and traveling at 298 miles per second—causing a terrible cataclysmic impact. One can barely imagine the kinetic energy of such a collision.

In fact the Dacians, who lived in Romania before it was conquered by the Romans, had a battle standard known as the *draco* or dragon, which had a wolf's head and a body resembling the tail of a comet.

(As an aside, the Dacians, Thracians and Getae, all of them inhabiting more or less the Romanian region, were far from being savage barbarians; they had a high culture. But that's a topic for another article.)

In ancient European mythology we find an old Scottish story about the supernatural canid: "*The tayl of the wouf and the warld's end*"—a reference to the world falling apart after the appearance of a wolf's tail, which is probably a metaphor for a comet.

Much fuller stories of how a great Fenris wolf or dog, a reincarnation of the trickster god Loki, had brought destruction to the world must have existed all over the Germanic lands, and beyond them.

We English speakers still say, when baneful disturbances arise, "The devil (or all hell) has broken loose," while in the northern lands such as Iceland they say, "*Loki er or boendum*"—or, "Loki is out of control." All these stories seem to be fragmentary memories of a terrible cataclysm, coupled with a reasonable fear that it could all happen again one day. Is this why Gobekli Tepe was built—to remind the local people and posterity of these awful events, and/or to beg the gods to prevent them?

Collins insists that a large, fast comet crashed into Earth about 10,900 B.C. At that time, the Swiderians were thriving in Central and Eastern Europe. He says they were a striking-looking people, tall and hawk-nosed. He suggests that they were a hybrid race, part Neanderthal —which this writer finds hard to believe. The artist's conceptions of Swiderians do not seem to me to resemble Neanderthals, and I would need more information from physical anthropologists on any studies of any Swiderian remains. My impression is that they seem to be known more from their tools than from fossil bones.

While it seems most Europeans today have a percentage of Neanderthal DNA, it also seems unlikely the Swiderians in particular were something like half Neanderthal.

Someone suggested Swiderian man may have been much similar to Kennewick man, the American from some 9,000 years ago.

Be that as it may, the Swiderians may have lived in humble tents, but they were accomplished miners. Their mining operations in Poland's Swietokrzyskie Mountains are among the earliest mining activities anywhere in the world. This society was responsible for the founding of post-Swiderian cultures of the Mesolithic Age as far north as Norway, Sweden and Finland, and as far east as the Upper Volga Valley of Russia, and as far south as the Caucasus Mountains.

What the Swiderians mined was obsidian—volcanic glass, prized for making razor-sharp tools and weapons.

Around 10,500 B.C., Collins believes, Swiderian groups moved from the East European plains into eastern Anatolia, where they gained total control of the regional trade in obsidian at places like Bingol Mountain in the Armenian highlands and Nemrut Dag, close to Lake Van.

Even if they did not themselves build Gobekli Tepe, this would have brought them into contact with the communities that did build it, around 9500-9000 B.C.

Collins says:

> Everything suggests the Swiderians possessed a sophisticated cosmology gained in part from their cousins the Solutreans of Central and Western Europe. They believed in a sky world entered via the Great Rift—the fork or split in the Milky Way caused by the presence of stellar dust and debris—corresponding to the position in the northern heavens occupied by the stars of Cygnus, the celestial swan (aka the Northern Cross).

The idea here is that the tribal shaman ingested magic mushrooms to enter the spirit world, transmogrified himself into a bird—a swan in Europe or a vulture in Southwest Asia—and flew into the Great Rift to communicate with the gods and spirits living in the world beyond. Even more importantly, the shaman could counter the actions of the creature—call it the celestial fox—responsible for the recent cataclysm and prevent a rerun of that event.

An earlier antecedent of Gobekli Tepe imagery may be found in the Lascaux Caves of the Dordogne region of France, dated about 16,500-13,000 B.C. Even here, back in the Magdalenian culture of the Upper Paleolithic, we observe the people, believed to have been Cro-Magnons, following the hermetic axiom of "as above, so below." There are something like 600 paintings of animals in these caves and relatively few depictions of humans. This was during the ice age, when mammoths, wooly rhinoceroses, saber-toothed cats and other remarkable megafauna mixed in with reindeer and other animals more familiar to us today.

In Lascaux's "Shaft of the Dead Man," there are four figures: a rhino, which seems to be walking away from the scene, a wounded bison, a "bird" on the top of a pole and a man or birdman. (He has the head of a bird.) He seems to be lying on his back as if dead or in a trance, probably induced by magic mushrooms. He is looking up, as if at the sky.

According to German scholar Dr. Michael Rappengluck of the University of Munich, if you connect the eye of the shaman, the eye of the bird on the stick and the eye of the bison, you form a triangle exactly like the asterism known as the Summer Triangle of the stars Deneb, Altair and Vega. Each star belongs to a separate constellation: Deneb, which happens to be the one star in the sky

Above, another of the amazing carved pillars unearthed at Gobekli Tepe. Shown are what appear to be a vulture holding a solar disk, with another buzzard to its right. Above that figure look to be two flamingo carvings. In the middle of the column is what researchers say is a scorpion and below that an additional bird figure, perhaps another of the dodo-like birds. Interestingly, some scholars believe the people of Gobekli Tepe may have practiced excarnation (defleshing) as a funerary ritual. In this case, corpses would be left to have the flesh removed by vultures and other birds of prey. To prevent the loss of large bones, perhaps the body would have been covered in a netting. Once the bones were cleaned by the birds and other scavengers, they would have been buried. According to scholars, when one finds only tiny human bones left at a burial site (finger and toe bones that fall through such a netting), it is a cue that excarnation may have been employed.

that is farthest away of those that can be seen by the naked eye, is part of the constellation Cygnus the Swan (mentioned above).

Vega is today considered part of the constellation Lyra, but anciently was seen as part of a constellation called the Falling Eagle (Aquila Cadens) or Falling Vulture (Vultur Cadens). Vega was called the Vulture Star by the ancient Egyptians.

Altair is part of another eagle constellation—so all three represent birds, and it seems that in ancient times the swan, the vulture and the eagle were almost interchangeable.

Significantly, Deneb was the pole star when the shaft art was created, about 16,500-15,000 B.C. Vega was the pole star around 13,000 B.C.-11,000 B.C.

It is likely that either the Lascaux people themselves migrated to the Gobekli Tepe area, or that their lore found its way there.

The Balikli Gol figure, circa 11,500 B.C.—the first life-sized human statue?

OVALS GALORE

In the megalithic sites on Malta, many of the structures have an oval shape. This was once considered rather unique, although there are ovals also in Sardinia. Perhaps significantly, various towns near Sens, an ancient settlement in France that was evidently very important in the Neolithic, are aligned on a set of concentric ovals.

At Gobekli Tepe, the stones are yet again arranged in ovals.

Gobekli Tepe Complex A, the first structure to be excavated at Gobekli Tepe, is oval, as are complexes B, C and D.

Complex A is nicknamed the "snake column building," because depictions of snakes dominate the carvings on the T-pillars here. One carving is of a net containing captive snakes. But one pillar is carved with a bull, a fox and a crane—one above another. There are also pillars that show only a bull, or only a fox etc.

Complex B at Gobekli Tepe, according to Phillip Coppens, is "9 meters in diameter east to west and 10-15 meters north to south"—another oval. This is the only complex so far dug to floor level—revealing the terrazzo mentioned above. Part of it is still unexcavated. Two central pillars, weighing more than seven tons each, are decorated with a large fox.

Archeologists believe 300 T-pillars once stood at Gobekli Tepe. If each weighed only five tons on average, the enterprise involved excavating, carving and moving 1,500 tons of stone—a tremendous effort for these people, back around 10,000 B.C.

Complex C is the "circle of the boar," depicting several wild pigs. There are currently nine pillars around the wall, but several were removed at some time in the past. One pillar shows a net full of birds, evidently cranes. Pillar 27 features a very artistic carving of a reptile, probably a lizard.

Complex D is called the "stone age zoo," because of the large number of creatures depicted. Pillar 43 has scorpions carved in it. There are also symbols—possibly an early form or forerunner of writing, like an upright capital H, as well as an H turned on its side.

A temple lower on the hill has an oval shape again, and has an opening leading to a burial chamber.

On the north slope of the hill is a rectangular "lion column building," although the carvings on the four pillars could just as well be tigers or leopards.

Not all the structures at Gobekli Tepe have been unearthed—only 50 of the suspected 200 pillars have been dug up, and further surprises may be in store. But one thing is clear: A civilization worthy of the name existed here millennia before anyone would have imagined a few decades ago.

Karl Schmidt believes Gobekli Tepe was part of a death cult, and that the animal carvings were put there to protect the dead. There is evidence the site may have been used for funerary rites.

Although no evidence of habitation has been found at Gobekli Tepe, archeologists believe a sedentary population of some 500 lived here to maintain the stones and were supported by a larger population of hunter-gatherers, with agriculture being developed to feed the workers. Thus, religion would seem to be the mother of farming.

The circles or ovals of T-pillars range from 16 to 32 feet across. Around the ovals are walls of mud brick with stone benches and small niches. The megaliths are 3.3 to 13 feet high. However, a few years ago Schmidt's team found a very weathered, half-excavated stone that would have been 30 feet tall but seems to have cracked before it could be fully carved out of the bedrock and was abandoned.

Carbon dating of organic matter adhering to the megaliths clearly demonstrates Gobekli Tepe was built around 9000 to 10,000 B.C.

Gobekli Tepe, says Schmidt, "is not a settlement or domestic buildings. Evidence of any domestic use is entirely lacking. No remains of settled human habitation have been found nearby. That leaves one purpose: religion. Gobekli Tepe is the oldest temple in the world. And it isn't just a temple; I think it is probably a funerary complex."

The team has found human bones in soil that once filled open niches by the stones. Schmidt believes the ancient hunters brought the bodies of their dead there, and that the corpses were stripped of their flesh by scavengers, possibly buzzards, i.e., excarnation. One of the carved pillars seems to depict an excarnation tower flanked by vultures.

Gobekli Tepe, Schmidt says, "was probably a site for funerals, but it was also a place to celebrate the life of the hunter, and the hunt itself."

But while game was abundant, it was not abundant enough to feed all the stone workers. So they began cultivating the *Einkorn* wheat that grows wild in the area, Schmidt believes. In fact, several of the oldest forms of wheat have been traced to a spot just 11 miles from Gobekli Tepe, further solidifying the belief that the people of Gobekli Tepe were also the world's first organized agriculturalists.

There is a solitary "mulberry fig" tree on the hill ("tepe" means hill in Turkish); perhaps the mulberry fig was also domesticated by these ancients. The tree is regarded by the locals as sacred.

In short, the Gobekli Tepe people began farming in order to support their religious community, Schmidt thinks—but the farming changed the paradisiacal environment, possibly leading to their downfall.

Farming has negative impact on man and beast; both the humans and animals become scrawnier and sicklier.

The landscape began to alter around 8000 B.C., as the trees were chopped down and soil eroded away, leaving the area bare and arid. At this time, Gobekli Tepe was buried. Says Schmidt, "For some reason the hunters, or ex-hunters, decided to entomb the entire site in soil."

Could the Eden narrative in the Bible be an allegory for this shift from a hunter-gatherer lifestyle to farming? Does Cain symbolize the ancient hunters and Abel the newfangled farmers? It is quite possible. Several thinkers and writers, such as anthropologist Hugh Brody, have pondered the idea. Accumulating information increasingly places this allegory in the Gobekli Tepe region, where *Einkorn* was first grown and pigs were first domesticated.

A 40-minute drive from Gobekli Tepe is the Kurdish city of Sanliurfa. Could this have been the village of Ur, hometown, supposedly, of the patriarch Abraham? Notice the "ur" in SanliURfa. This is where the enigmatic, life-size Balikli Gol statue was found. (See page 10.) Even if Abraham as such did not exist (and Ur was not "of the Chaldees"), there could be some element of truth to the Ur story. Some nearby places are mentioned in Genesis, such as Harran.

Eden, according to the Bible, was ringed around with mountains. This could refer to the Taurus Mountains, visible from Gobekli Tepe. So it would seem that Eden, so far as there was an Eden, was located in the Armenian highlands of what is today called Turkey.

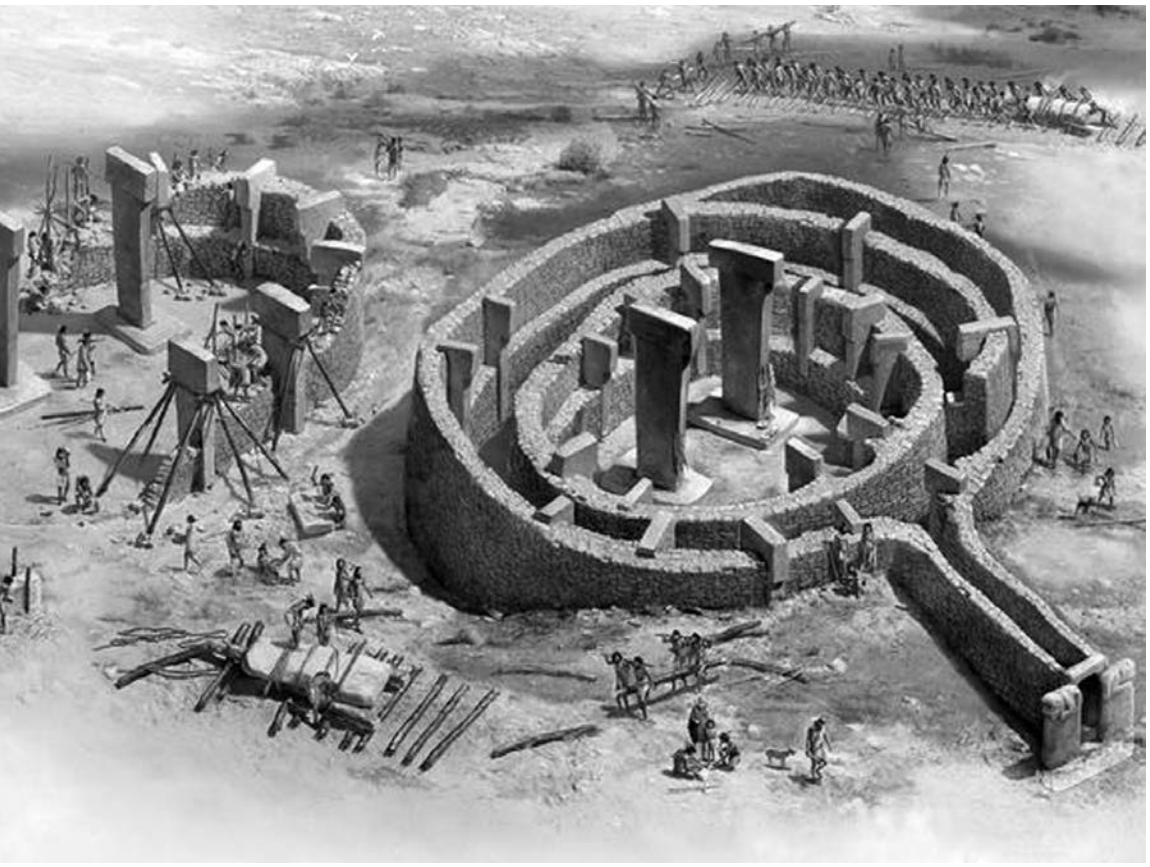
A COSMIC IMPACT EVENT?

It has been proposed that fragments of a comet impacted Earth, deposited silica- and iron-rich microspherules across several continents and triggered the Younger Dryas cooling episode, or mini ice age, 12,900 years ago. The Younger Dryas lasted some 1,300 years. Could Gobekli Tepe be designed to commemorate this disaster?

The fox, symbolizing the cosmic trickster, holds a place of special importance at Gobekli Tepe. The fox is also an ancient symbol of comets in many cultures. Is there a message here for us today?

Many independent groups have confirmed the impact evidence. Scientists examined sediment sequences from 18 dated Younger Dryas Boundary (YDB) sites across three continents (North America, Europe and Asia), spanning nearly one-third of the planet. All sites display abundant microspherules in the YDB, with none or few above and below. In addition, three sites (Tell Abu Hureyra, Syria [only 100 miles from Gobekli Tepe]; Melrose, Pennsylvania; and Blackville, South Carolina) display vesicular, siliceous scoria-like objects, or SLOs, that match the spherules geochemically. These SLOs form only at exceedingly high-temperatures, in the range of 3,100-3,600 degrees (1,700-1,980 Celsius)—the boiling point of quartz. This is too hot to be attributed to any human action at the time, or even to volcanoes. It can only indicate a cosmic bolide collision. Nanodiamonds are also associated with this phenomenon, as is iridium (like the Cretaceous–Tertiary (K-T) boundary of dinosaur extinction fame).

The YDB comet impact was a disaster of biblical proportions. We know it coincided with the disappearance



At left, a National Geographic artist's recreation of a finished oval enclosure at Gobekli Tepe and another under construction. Archeologists believe that some of the pillars aligned to stars and other celestial events, possibly Sun rises and Sun sets of equinoxes and solstices. This is really quite incredible for people living in 11,500 B.C., indicating the culmination of an even older stoneworking technology and astronomical observational science. Even more intriguing is the possibility that many more "Gobekli Tepes" lie under the earth—as yet undiscovered in the vicinity.

of the Clovis people (with the most advanced technology of their time), mammoths, mastodons, giant ground sloths, dire wolves and saber-toothed tigers, among others. All these animals existed in abundance until the end of the Allerod interglacial period, then vanished with the onset of the YD mini ice age. They may have been decimated in the wildfires caused by the comet impact.

If you are familiar with the Tunguska explosion in Siberia, the YDB impact 12,900 years ago was many times more violent than that.

Possible craters from the multiple YDB impacts have been tentatively identified at Charity Shoal in Lake Ontario, and Bloody Creek, Nova Scotia. Another one is called Corossol Crater, located just south of Settyo, Canada—four kilometers in diameter, it would have caused a fireball extending across half of Canada. At Merewether, Canada, there are a set of four craters that hypothetically are part of the YD disaster—one of which forms a conspicuous circular lake.

One of the things the impacts may have caused is the draining of Lake Aggasiz, a massive, ancient Canadian lake that contained more cold fresh water than all the Great Lakes combined today. Until the comet fragments hit, it seems the lake was held back by a dam of ice left from the previous glaciation. This dam was destroyed by the comet, and the lake emptied out into Hudson Bay, cooling the ocean dramatically and causing the mini ice age.

Some scientists now believe other glacial lakes may have been released, causing flooding in several areas of Europe and the Mediterranean. This may have been the Great Flood of biblical lore and a disaster of such proportion that our ancient ancestors built places like Gobekli Tepe to implore the gods to prevent such an event ever occurring again. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 It is elementary, but important, to note that there were no Turks in Turkey back then. In early Turkey, perhaps better called Anatolia, Hittites, Lycians, Lydians, Carians, Armenians, Assyrians, Kurds, Persians, Phrygians, ancient Greeks and Byzantines, Romans and numerous other peoples throve. The Turks finally arrived in the area in the early 11th century A.D., following their 1071 victory over the Byzantines in the vicinity of Malazgirt (Manzikert).

2 http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-2178312/Artists-Ice-Age-Prehistoric-pottery-shows-man-mastered-clay-17-500-years-ago-settled-farmers.html

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Collins, Andrew, *Gobekli Tepe: Genesis of the Gods: The Temple of the Watchers and the Discovery of Eden*, Bear & Co., Rochester, Vt., 2014.

Coppens, Philip, *The Lost Civilization Enigma*, New Page Books, Pompton Plains, N.J., 2013.

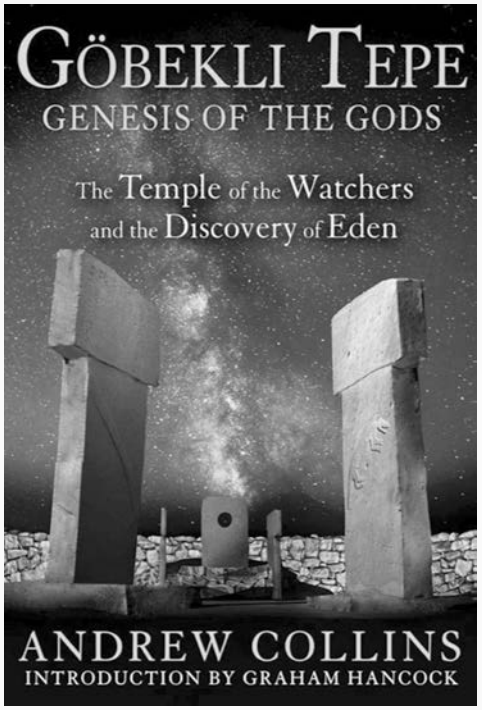
Knight-Jadczyk, Laura, *The Secret History of the World and How to Get Out Alive*, Red Pill Press, 2005.

http://wn.com/younger_dryas_event

John Tiffany is an assistant editor of The Barnes Review. He has for decades been interested in diverse ethnic groups, ancient history, mathematics, science, real-life conspiracies and the problem of crime in our government. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from the University of Michigan and has studied comparative religions and mythologies.

Gobekli Tepe: Genesis of the Gods

The Temple of the Watchers and the Discovery of Eden



Here is an in-depth exploration of the megalithic complex at Gobekli Tepe, who built it, and how it gave rise to legends regarding the foundations of civilization. Andrew Collins details the layout, architecture and exquisite carvings at Gobekli Tepe and explores how it was built as a reaction to a global cataclysm, and how that led to the formation of religion. Collins believes that the memory of this great civilization that built Gobekli Tepe is memorialized in the major religious books still used today. He believes that it was the Watchers of the Book of Enoch and the Anunnaki "gods" of Sumerian tradition who created it, and this is how they were remembered by those who followed afterward. Collins is also able—with the help of the Old Testament descriptions—to reveal where he believes the original "Garden of Eden" was located—just as the authors indicated. It is not where many people believe, in the Fertile Crescent of the Mideast.

Built at the end of the last ice age, the mysterious stone temple complex of Gobekli Tepe in Turkey is one of the greatest challenges to 21st century archeology. As much as 7,000 years older than Stonehenge, its strange buildings and rings of T-shaped monoliths—built with stones weighing from 10 to 15 tons—show a level of sophistication and artistic achievement unmatched until the rise of the great civilizations of the ancient world in Sumer, Egypt and Babylon. How in the world could our ancestors have accomplished this when they have been alleged by mainstream historians to have been barely more than hide-wearing stone age barbarians.

Chronicling his travels to Gobekli Tepe and surrounding sites, Collins details the layout, architecture and exquisite relief carvings of ice age animals and human forms found at this 12,000-year-old megalithic complex, now recognized as the oldest stone architecture in the world. He explores how it was built as a reaction to a global cataclysm—the historically provable Great Flood of the Bible—and explains how it served as a gateway and map to the sky-world, the place of first creation, reached via a bright star in the heavens.

Unveiling Gobekli Tepe's foundational role in the rise of civilization, Collins shows how much ancient lore is a remembrance of the great builders of Gobekli Tepe and the civilizing effect they had on early man. What are the carvings in the stones at Gobekli Tepe really telling us about our past—and our future? Was there a recounting of the stellar configurations at the time of the Flood? Do they commemorate a great comet that may have struck Earth and triggered ice age flooding? Who are the Swiderians, and were they the real builders of Gobekli Tepe? Why were the great monuments covered in sand—a feat that was almost as arduous as the building of the structures themselves? In his search for Adam's legendary Cave of Treasures, the author discovers the real location of the Garden of Eden and the remains of the Tree of Life—in the same sacred region where Gobekli Tepe is being uncovered today—just a stone's throw from Mt. Ararat!

Available from American Free Press Bookstore!

Softcover, 464 pages, $25 plus $4 S&H inside the U.S. from American Free Press, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. (Outside the U.S. email shop@americanfreepress.net for S&H.) You may charge a copy by calling AFP toll free at 1-888-699-6397 to charge (Mon.-

Archaic Chaos in France: The Glozel Enigma

In 1924 a 17-year-old French farm boy made the discovery of a lifetime—one which some archeologists toil their entire lives for but never make. What Emile Fradin unearthed was

By Victor Thorn

On March 1, 1924, a 17-year-old peasant boy named Emile Fradin unearthed in Glozel, France, a brick-lined pit, 10 feet long and two feet deep, that contained numerous ancient-looking artifacts. Later, more extensive excavations by Emile and his grandfather, Claude, increased that total to over 3,000. Shortly thereafter, a team of mainstream researchers deliberately attempted to sabotage this valuable site. Specifically, Amsterdam's International Institute of Anthropology dispatched three members—Dorothy Garrod, J. Hamil-Nandrin and Pierre Marcel Favret—to sneak into the Glozel site and tamper with evidence. Fortunately, these interlopers were not only nabbed red-handed, but photographed while trespassing at the "crime scene" in an attempt to contaminate the site. Garrod even confessed to illegally entering the premises and intentionally interfering with its contents.

Unsurprisingly, Garrod's subversive efforts were later rewarded, as she was promoted to an esteemed teaching position at Cambridge University. All the while, she kept insisting that the discoveries at Glozel were a forgery.

This reindeer carving was found with other anomalous artifacts at the Glozel site in France, created, some claim, by an artisan from an unknown culture.

What at Glozel caused Garrod and her superiors within the archeological mafia such consternation? Why did they try so hard to make Emile Fradin and his supporters look like frauds? Why did they accuse young Emile again and again of being a forger interested only in profiting from the find, when in fact he never tried to sell any of the artifacts he found? (The Fradin family did charge a pittance to view the contents of the budding museum of artifacts they set up in a barn on the family farm.)

Could it be that these scholars couldn't neatly explain Glozel within their preordained context of European his-

It was chaos at the Glozel, France archeological site, discovered by French teenager Emile Fradin in 1924. Above, professional archeologists, amateurs and local gawkers from the surrounding area are shown at the site. Many of the finds in the brick-lined pits were not easily explicable to the professional archeologists of the era, and thus they immediately labeled the site a fraud and the amateur diggers who discovered and researched it as hoaxsters. But time has vindicated the Fradin family. Now the Glozel case underscores the lengths to which court historians will stoop to salvage their worthless, tarnished reputations.

tory? As they could not decipher the script found on the artifacts, obviously (in their minds), it had to be a fraud. But they had plenty of other reasons to be worried, for they had been trumped by a mere teenage amateur who had, despite the outlandish smears lodged against him, found an extremely important historical site.

The first man to write about the mysterious idols, alphabet tablets and engraved stones at Glozel dated them to the Magdalenian period of 9500-12,000 B.C. In a September 1925 article for *Nouvelle Station Néolithique*, Dr. Antonin Morlet, who also dug at the site, stated that the individuals who crafted these letters and symbols lived during a transitional age known as the Mesolithic era.

Today, in 2015, the precise origin of this alphabet is still unknown, but it is believed to be related to a Kelt-Iberian-Phoenician script used about 500 to 300 B.C. Scripts like the ones found on the artifacts at Glozel have also shown up in America, associated with ancient Kelt-Iberian-Phoenician archeological sites.

Dr. Saloman Reinach added more credibility to the antiquity of the polished glass trinkets, hermaphroditic statues, tools, carved ceramic vases and strangely glazed bricks uncovered at Glozel. In 1928 he concluded the find to be authentic and possibly of great antiquity.

Moreover, Fr. Brevil, the famed "Pope of Prehistory," confided to Dr. Morlet after inspecting the excavated items: "You have just made a sensational find." He added that Glozel's authenticity was "incontestable."

Critics stepped forward as well, especially after Professor Garrod insisted that the tablets bestowed with strange signs could not have been created thousands of years prior to man's first known alphabet. Garrod again alluded to the entire episode being phony. "[These] things didn't fit in at all with what has been found before," she contended.

She was only partially right, but still attacked Emile and his grandfather as forgers and frauds, even though nearly four dozen of the initial eyewitnesses at Glozel told journalists or testified during court depositions that the written inscriptions were genuine because they'd been there when some of the first items were pulled from this site (and not added later).

In 1927, the International Institute of Anthropology in Amsterdam ruled after investigation that the whole site was a fake and that the chief suspects in the forgeries were the Fradin family.

Adding fuel to the fire, "René Dussaud, a famous epigrapher and curator at the Louvre in Paris, triumphantly gave interviews to *Le Matin* accusing Emile of having perpetrated a blatant fraud." (*The Telegraph*, March, 4, 2010).

Above left, Emile Fradin, an untrained 17-year-old interested in archeology, stands with a portion of the collection he amassed from a brick-lined pit in Glozel, France. At right, more of the thousands of artifacts eventually pulled from the pit between 1924 and 1930 by Fradin and his grandfather, Claude Fradin, and amateur archeologist Antonin Morlet, a French physician. Close-minded "experts" vehemently claimed the finds were a hoax—going so far as to sabotage the site—but scientific testing only recently has proved that the Glozel artifacts are in fact of great antiquity. Carbon dating and other sophisticated modern dating techniques have shown that most of the artifacts are from the era 300 B.C. to A.D. 300. This evidence has posthumously exonerated Emile, who was viciously accused of forging the finds and smeared by mainstream historians until his death. Artifacts from the Roman and medieval periods were also pulled from this and other ancient vaults in the vicinity.

But, on Jan. 8. 1928, just a day after *Le Matin* had published a third article accusing the Fradins of fraud, Emile and Claude, having been offered free legal counsel, sued Dussaud and *Le Matin* for defamation of character. Emile and his family were tired of being called liars, forgers and fakes, even if by some of the most prominent court art historians and archeologists of their era.

On June 4, 1929 (a day before his defamation case against Dussaud was due to start), the authorities, pressured by powerful forces, indicted Emile for fraud. It seemed that the high-powered Louvre Museum had agreed to help crush Emile and the Fradin family before the truth could be known. But that was not to be the way things would happen. In spring of 1931, public prosecutor Antonin Besson dismissed the case.

And, in a shocking turn of events in the spring of 1932, Dussaud and *Le Matin* were found guilty of defamation. They were ordered to pay all court costs, though only a mere franc was awarded in damages, despite the harm the smears had done to the Fradins' reputations.

In light of Glozel's potential to have utterly ruined the reputations of several prominent academicians of the era—including throwing egg on the face of the prestigious Louvre—it's not surprising the powers that be went to such great lengths to keep the truth about Glozel hidden.

We now know that the Glozel site is genuine, though it is highly doubtful many of the artifacts hail from the Neolithic era. There are verifiable Phoenician, Gallo-Roman and even medieval artifacts at Glozel. According to maverick archeologist Philip Coppens:

> The tablet inscriptions are reminiscent of the Phoenician [and Kelt-Iberian] alphabet, and some are precisely that. . . . Among the various attempts [to decipher the inscriptions on the ceramics found at Glozel], one from Hans-Rudolf Hitz stands out. He suggests a Keltic origin for the script and dated the inscriptions to [around] the 3rd century B.C. [T]hat would be acceptable [to] academics, as it sits within the three periods identified via thermoluminescence and carbon-dating.

Emile Fradin insisted until his death at age 103 in 2010 that the finds at Glozel were of great antiquity and not forgeries. Too bad he did not live to see modern dating techniques vindicate him. The case of the "archaic chaos" at Glozel underscores the lengths to which hack professors and court historians will stoop to protect their tenure and their reputations, even if their history is flawed. As English archeologist Osbert G.S. Crawford warned, "On the field of battle lie the corpses of several learned reputations." ✦

Victor Thorn is a hard-hitting researcher, journalist and the author of many books on politics and history. He is currently a contributing editor at American Free Press newspaper.

Inspire future generations in a few short minutes

Please remember TBR in your estate planning decisions

REMEMBERING TBR IN YOUR WILL

During your life you have made many decisions that have helped people, causes, crusades and organizations that reflect your most important values. You've been good about using your resources wisely to help further the goals of your favorite organizations. One of those organizations is THE BARNES REVIEW.

Here's your chance to make sure that your generous commitment is transformed into an everlasting inspiration for others. And the good thing is, you can choose what people will remember about you by how you structure your legacy.

To ensure TBR survives long into the future—further into the future than any of us will—we suggest you consider remembering THE BARNES REVIEW in your will or trust.

It's not as complicated as many people believe. In fact, it can be done in a few minutes. TBR's Legacy Department specialists are ready to assist if you need help. Call 202-547-5586 and tell the operator you'd like to talk to someone about remembering TBR in your will or trust. TBR has plans for tax-deductible charitable giving as well. For a simple, free brochure, write TBR Legacy Department, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

MONTHLY CREDIT CARD DONATIONS

And, if you'd like an easy way to support the efforts of TBR before your passing, we have a great idea. Every month TBR is set up to automatically deduct whatever amount you choose from the credit card of your choice—and your subscription will never expire! Donate $5, $10, $20 or more every month—no hassle. All you need to do is call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to get the ball rolling. Our operators can take care of the rest.

Contact TBR today!

❑ I have included THE BARNES REVIEW as a beneficiary of my Will or other estate plans as follows:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

❑ I would like someone to contact me about planning a gift from my estate for TBR:

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Daytime Phone # _____

Email Address _____

Clip and mail this form to TBR, Development Director, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call TBR at 1-877-773-9077 toll free and speak to a representative about your Will or Trust.

MESOPOTAMIANS IN ANCIENT AMERICA?

TODAY, FEW WELL-INFORMED PEOPLE STILL BELIEVE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS was the first person from an Old World civilization to visit the New World. Credible cases have been made that the Vikings, Irish, Welsh, Scots and Knights Templar, Kelt-Iberians, Minoans, Greeks, Romans, Libyans, Polynesians, Chinese, Japanese, Phoenicians, Egyptians and Indus Valley people all preceded Columbus, in some cases by many centuries. But most would be surprised to learn the list of candidates also includes visitors from the ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia (including the Sumerians, Babylonians, Assyrians and Akkadians).

By Philip Rife

Among their many achievements, the people of Mesopotamia were skilled shipbuilders and seamen. The search for minerals, gems and wood suitable for shipbuilding, not available in their homeland in what's now Iraq, provided strong impetus for the wide-ranging sea voyages. Because wood was scarce, they constructed most of their ships out of tightly bound bundles of river reeds.

An Akkadian/Sumerian dictionary listed over 100 terms for various types of ships based on size, cargo and destination. An additional 69 terms pertained to the construction and manning of ships.[1]

Sumerian clay tablets list the weight of some of their ships as equivalent to nearly 100 tons. Babylonian tablets state their ships were capable of carrying more than 50 tons of cargo.[2]

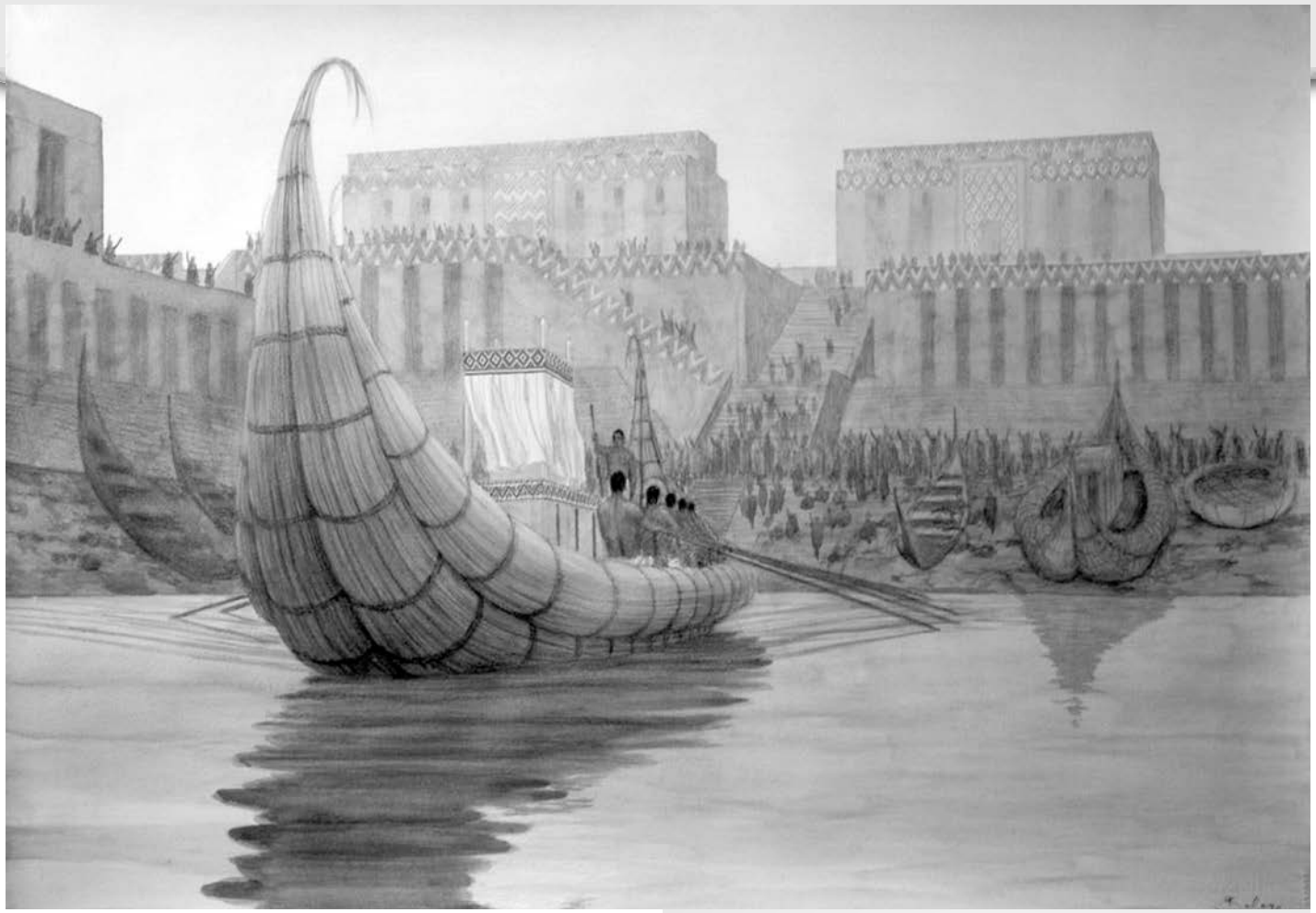
In 1978, the famous Norwegian explorer Thor Heyerdahl decided to put the Mesopotamians' seafaring capability to a modern test. He commissioned a 60-foot replica of the reed boats used in Mesopotamia and sailed the *Tigris* from the Persian Gulf to Djibouti on the horn of Africa. The craft was still seaworthy after its 4,200-mile journey, but the international crew opted to burn it in protest to draw world attention to continuing warfare then plaguing the region.[3]

The premature demise of the *Tigris* kept Heyerdahl from fulfilling his ultimate goal of sailing across the Pacific to the New World in his replica of a Mesopotamian ship. But there's an impressive amount of evidence suggesting the original users of such craft did manage the almost unimaginable feat.

A Persian map drawn around 500 B.C., and believed to be based on earlier information from Mesopotamian sources, shows Asia, Australia and a large land mass on the opposite side of the ocean that can only be the Americas. And a tablet from the Sumerian city of Ur records that a prince named Naram Sin sailed to this far land around 2000 B.C.[4]

The so-called "Candelabra of the Andes" is a 595-foot tall, three-pronged shaft of unknown origin, cut into a bare hillside on the coast of Peru. It faces the water and is visible 12 miles out at sea. To some, it most resembles the trademark trident shown in Near Eastern representations of the Mesopotamian storm god Ishkur (Sumer) or Adad (Babylonia and Assyria).[5] They point out that it would be a useful beacon for someone sailing across the Pacific and looking for Pisco Bay. Also, that native oral history tells of tall strangers who arrived on the Peruvian coast in reed ships in the distant past.[6]

Farther inland, at Lake Titicaca on the Peru-Bolivia border are the ruins of a mysterious megalithic city



called Tiahuanaco. When the Spanish chronicler Pedro de Cieza de Leon asked nearby inhabitants about the city in 1549, they said it was built by bearded White men long before the Incas came to power.[7] It may be more than coincidence that the native people living around Lake Titicaca were using boats made of reed bundles nearly identical to the Mesopotamians'.[8]

Tiahuanaco is the site of a number of artifacts linked to Mesopotamia. For example, a carving on a massive stone gate depicts a figure blowing a long, funnel-shaped trumpet. The only trumpet-like objects used by ancient South American cultures were conch shells. The instrument shown on the gate is a dead ringer for metal trumpets used in Mesopotamia.[9] A large stone statue at Tiahuanaco is of a hybrid being with a human upper half and a scaled, fish-like lower body. It bears a striking resemblance to Assyrian and Babylonian depictions of their revered mythical culture-bringer, Oannes.[10] A figure on a bronze breastplate found at Tiahuanaco bears an uncanny resemblance to a Sumerian depiction of their demi-god Gilgamesh discovered near Sumer. Both individuals are shown wearing the same spiral design, and both are flanked on each side by a feline creature.[11]

Above, an artist's rendering of a large Mesopotamian reed boat. Ones designed for transoceanic voyages would have been even bigger. In the background are the walls of Ur, an important Sumerian city-state. Ur was once positioned on the shores of the Euphrates and had easy access to the Persian Gulf, but time has changed the geography of the area and it is now well inland. Below, Bolivian Demetrio Limachi and other South Americans are still creating crescent-shaped craft out of bundles of dried reeds on the shores of Lake Titicaca. Some scholars believe South Americans may have been taught the art by ancient Middle Eastern visitors.

Ancient mines near Tiahuanaco contain Sumerian pictographs of mining terms and operations. German archeologists found similar pictographs at gold mining sites in central Colombia, and a French team discovered more in the eastern part of the same country.[12]

A large decorative stone bowl found by a farmer near Lake Titicaca in 1958 features Sumerian cuneiform characters. The lengthy inscription is a request for fertility from the goddess Nia(sh)/Nammu.[13]

Petroglyphs found near Tiahuanaco feature Sumerian cuneiform characters and a symbol used by the Sumerians to represent the planet Nibiru. (The Sumerians believed their original ancestors, called the Anunnaki, came to Earth from a planet named Nibiru.)[14]

Elsewhere in South America, bronze tools were found with handles depicting the Sumerian goddess Ninti with her distinctive twin umbilical cutters. Ancient Peruvian carvings feature Sumerian motifs including deities within winged disks and wearing conical headgear.[15] A highly detailed cast-metal figurine discovered in Ecuador has been identified as an Assyrian god.[16] Bronze clamps shaped like the Roman numeral "1"—used to join large stone blocks at ancient port facilities on Lake Titicaca—found at a site in central Peru are indistinguishable from those used for a similar purpose in the Sumerian city of Lagash.[17] Sumerian inscriptions have been found in both Peru and Bolivia.[18] In addition, several South American explorers have noted the similarity between pyramids in Mesopotamia and those found along the Moche River in Peru. In both areas, the structures were stepped, built with sun-dried mud bricks and slightly convex.[19]

Farther north in Central America, a team of American archeologists unearthed a remarkable stone mace head from a depth of 15 feet at Lake Tizcoco, Mexico. As described by one team member:

> This is unique and unlike any other carved stone object ever found in America, but is almost identical in shape with stone mace heads found in the Near East known to have belonged to Naram Sin and his grandfather, King Sargon of Agade [Akkad]. The beard and features are the same. The helmets and the chin covers are identical, even to the links under the chin, as are the segmented or quilted top of the helmet and the twisted rope-like decoration encircling the lower edge.

The woman believed this could hardly have been coincidental: "It is utterly inconceivable and beyond reason to believe that any ancient Aztec, Toltec or other Mexican artisan could have conceived such a [similar] human being."[20]

With so many indications that visitors from Mesopotamia reached both South America and Central America, it's perhaps not surprising to find evidence of their sojourns in North America as well.

Chief Joseph was a famous leader of the Nez Perce tribe which made its home in the Pacific Northwest. Among his most cherished possessions was a small clay tablet with cuneiform characters, later determined to be an Assyrian receipt for a traded lamb dated to around 2400 BC. He said the artifact had been passed down in his family for many generations after it had been left by White visitors long ago.[21]

The preferred explanation of establishment historians (who as a rule don't look kindly on suggestions any non-Indians set foot in America before Columbus) is that the artifact was either a gift to Chief Joseph from a missionary or traveler, or else it's a hoax.[22]

Chief Joseph's cuneiform tablet was acquired by the U.S. Army in 1877. It's now on display in the museum of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

A petroglyph found on the wall of a remote canyon in southern Utah has been identified as a cuneiform symbol for the Mesopotamian deity Yod Hey Vau. It appears above a representation of what one eyewitness described as several "helmeted characters."[23]

In 1936, an archeologist unearthed a small stone pendant or amulet in New Mexico's Gallo Canyon. One side bears a series of symbols used in Sumerian script. The other side depicts a man wearing a crown and holding a crooked or serpent-shaped staff while ascending a slope. The scene is an exact match for one appearing on a stele on display in Paris' Louvre Museum, which depicts the Akkadian ruler Naram Sin.[24]

Several ancient circular structures in northern New Mexico's Chaco Canyon are believed to have served as temples or astronomical observatories. It's not known when or by whom they were built, but archeologists have determined that the unusual unit of measurement used in their construction is found only one other place in the world: in the ruins of the Sumerian city of Ur.[25]

Some other artifact finds suggest Mesopotamians either traversed the breadth of North America from the west coast to the east coast or sailed to this continent via the Atlantic Ocean (or did both).

In the 1960s, a woman in LaGrange, Georgia, unearthed a strange little object in her garden. In 1971, scholars identified the inscription on it as Sumerian cuneiform. The message included the name of the scribe (Enlila) and said it was a receipt for sheep written in the 37th or 38th year of the reign of King Suigi of Ur, which dates it to around 2040 B.C.[26]

More recently, a Sumerian cuneiform clay tablet was found by a man hunting for Indian arrowheads near Quaker City, Ohio. A professor of Near Eastern studies at Cornell University identified it as a record of

a business transaction from the city of Ur. As in the previous case from Georgia, the author of the inscription included his name and fixed the date to around 2000 B.C. by linking it to the month and year a specific ruler ascended to power.[27]

A final calling card left by Mesopotamian visitors to North America was found by a fisherman along the banks of the Susquehanna River near Winfield, Pennsylvania, in 1921. It's a small clay tablet with six neatly-inscribed lines of characters. A number of years passed, during which time three of the man's children used the curious object as a teether and toy.

Eventually, the artifact was shown to a linguistic scholar who identified it as a record of a loan by an Assyrian merchant, circa 1900 BC.[28]

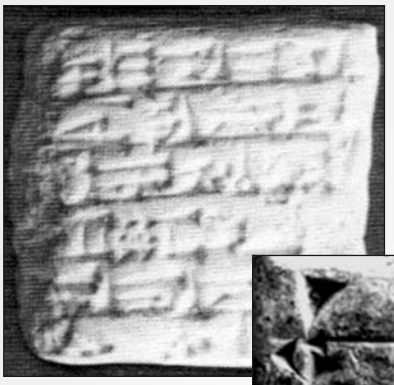
According to a wire service story at the time, the "experts" weren't about to concede that it had been brought to this country by pre-Columbian visitors, instead offering this outlandish explanation: "Smithsonian Institution scientists speculated the ancient coin may have been carried to the North American continent by the massive shifting of land and water during the Ice Age of the Pleistocene era."[29]

The Susquehanna—a wide river that empties into Chesapeake Bay (an arm of the Atlantic Ocean) and flows through what was once the territory of the Susquehannock tribe—may figure in an account discovered on an Egyptian papyrus. It tells of a Sumerian expedition that sailed up a large river where they encountered men with red skin.[30] ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 *The 12th Planet* by Zecharia Sitchin.
2 *Early Man and the Ocean* by Thor Heyerdahl.
3 www.kon-tiki.com.
4 *Mysterious Australia* by Rex Gilroy.
5 *When Time Began* by Zecharia Sitchin.
6 *Mysteries of Ancient South America* by Harold T. Wilkins.
7 www.messagetoeagle.com.
8 *Realm of the Incas* by Victor W. von Hagen.
9 *Gods of the Cataclysm* by Hugh Fox.
10 *Fingerprints of the Gods* by Graham Hancock.
11 *The God-Kings and the Titans* by James Bailey.
12 *The Lost Realms* by Zecharia Sitchin.
13 www.faculty.ucr.edu.
14 *The Lost Realms* by Zecharia Sitchin.
15 *Ibid.*
16 *Lost Outpost of Atlantis* by Richard Wingate.
17 *When Time Began* by Zecharia Sitchin.
18 *American Discovery* by Gunnar Thompson.
19 *Highway of the Sun* by Victor W. von Hagen.
20 *Sailing to Paradise* by Jim Bailey.

Philip Rife earned a journalism degree from Penn State University and served in the U.S. Air Force. The author of nine books and numerous historical articles, his most recent book is *Bones of Contention: Uncovering the Hidden Truth About America's Lost Race.*



Left, the Hearn cuneiform tablet found in Georgia by Mrs. Joe Hearn sometime in the early 1970s.

Chief Joseph's cuneiform tablet, found in 1877 in his medicine pouch and reportedly now on display in the West Point Museum.

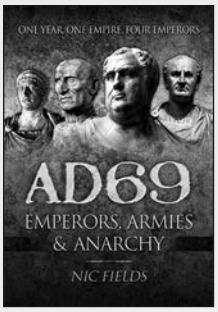
The Mesopotamians: The First World Travelers

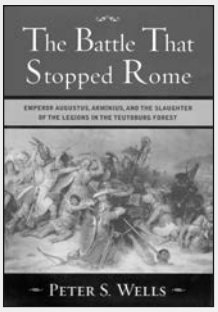
The Americas apparently weren't the only far-flung destination visited by adventurous ancient Mesopotamian seafarers. Evidence of their wide-ranging travels has turned up on every continent but Antarctica: stepped pyramids (ziggurats) in Cambodia, Sumatra and Java[1]; ziggurats and mineral mining sites in Australia[2]; beads and bronze weapons in New Guinea[3]; trade goods, design motifs and architectural features in Egypt[4]; and cuneiform writing on a cave wall in France.[5] Some of these obviously pose a problem for the establishment's usual default explanation that such discoveries are items accidentally dropped or planted by present-day artifact collectors. ✦

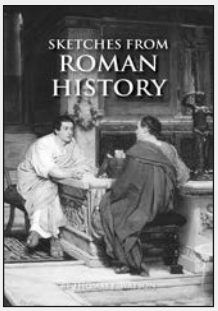
ENDNOTES:

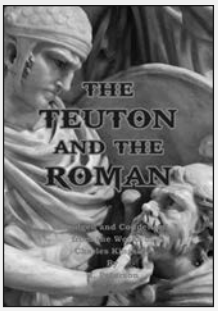
1 *The God-Kings and the Titans* by James Bailey.
2 *Pyramids of Destiny* by Rex and Heather Gilroy.
3 *Epigraphic Society Occasional Papers*, Number 305.
4 www.crystalinks.com.
5 *Alien Races and Fantastic Civilizations* by Serge Hutin.

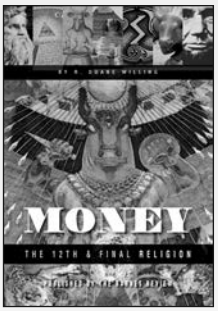
21 www. assyriatimes.com.
22 *Smithsonian Magazine*, February 1979.
23 *Ancient American*, Volume 12, Number 75.
24 *The God-Kings and the Titans* by James Bailey.
25 *Pursuit* Volume 17, Number 3
26 *Ancient American* Volume 8, Number 51
27 *Ancient American* Volume 9, Number 58
28 *Lost Cities of Atlantis*, *Ancient Europe and the Mediterranean* by David Childress
29 Associated Press, 2/2/1971
30 *The Ancient Secrets of Mysterious America* by W. Raymond Drake

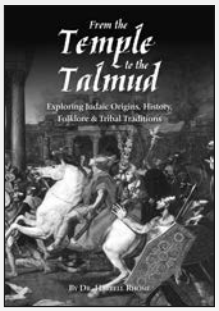












Romans, Teutons, Goths, Hebrews, Templars and

AD 69: Emperors, Armies & Anarchy. With the death of Nero by his own shaky hand, the ill-starred Julio-Claudian dynasty came to an ignominious end, and Rome was up for the taking. This was June 9, A.D. 68. The following year, commonly known as "the year of the four emperors," was one of Rome's worst. Who would sit upon the vacant throne in Rome and establish a new dynasty? The most ambitious and unscrupulous generals of the empire fell into a bloody struggle to decide who would wear the imperial purple. Hardback, 256 pages, maps, plates, #694, *$35*.

The Battle That Stopped Rome. In A.D. 9, a defector from the Roman military, known to the Romans as Arminius, led an army of Teutonic warriors who trapped and then ferociously butchered three entire Roman legions. The 20,000 soldiers killed were a quarter of the Roman army stationed north of the Alps. It was a blow from which the Roman empire never recovered and it unleashed a powerful Teutonic Europe. Details some impressive detective work by author Peter Wells on the actual site of the battle which was opened to researchers in the past decade. Softcover, 272 pages, #423, *$15*.

Sketches from Roman History. In this fascinating volume you'll read Roman history through the eyes of one of America's great populist heroes, Sen. Thomas E. Watson. Eight chapters on Roman leaders including vignettes on the reigns of Marius, the Gracchi, Pompey, Caesar, Octavius and King Jugurtha of Numidia. You'll also get Watson's unique take on the amazing saga of Antony and Cleopatra. Not the usual, dry accounts of the history of Rome, but a lively history from a much-admired American nationalist figure. Softcover, 132 pages, #599, *$20*.

Our Aryan Ancestors: The World's Historical People. By Fleming Howell. The author takes you through the ancient history of the Aryans, explains exactly who they were (and are) and then takes you on a whirlwind tour around the globe to reveal the hidden history of the white race. Celts, Cymri, Teutons, Greeks, Romans, Minoans and Slavs are discussed in depth. The author also gives us a wealth of important insights into those he refers to as the Asiatic Aryans. These include the Afghans, Hindus, Medes and Persians. Softcover, 421 pages, #594, *$30*.

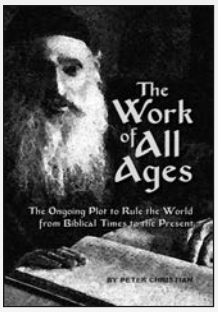
The Goths: From the Earliest Times to the End of the Gothic Dominion of Spain. By Henry Bradley, 1887. The Goths were an East Germanic tribe, whose two main subgroups, the Visigoths and the Ostrogoths, played an important role in the fall of the Roman Empire and the emergence of Medieval Europe. Far too little credit has been given to the Goths for their role in forging what is now modern-day Europe, they being many times portrayed merely as hide-wearing barbarians. The Goths were far more sophisticated and civilized than that, as shown in this book on their rich culture and accomplishments. Softcover, 372 pages, #642, *$26*.

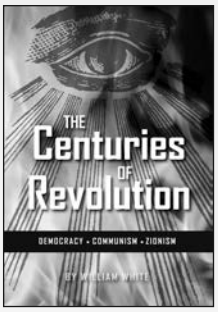
The Teuton and the Roman—By Charles Kingsley, edited and abridged by J. W. Jamieson. Rome died and its empire collapsed when wealth corrupted the social system and continual warfare sapped the bloodstream of the original founders. The final death blow was delivered by waves of fierce Germanic Goths and Lombards. Book describes the decadence of the latter-day Roman empire, and the revitalization of its Italian territories under the conquering Germanic nations that settled northern Italy. Softcover, 122 pages, #611. **WAS *$15*—now just *$12* for subscribers.**

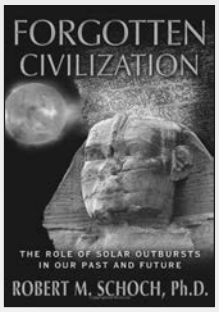
Money: The 12th & Final Religion. Author R. Duane Willing teaches us how "God Moloch" is moving with brute force for world control behind the myth called Israel. Moloch conceals the invention of credit based money. The key to usury is hidden in the legend of the Holy Grail and in the Bible itself—if you know how to decipher the symbols. Softcover, 193 pages, #508, *$17*.

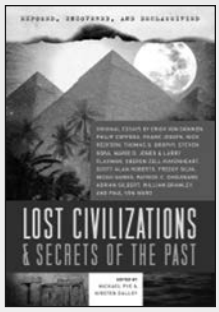
From the Temple to the Talmud. Exploring Judaic Origins, History, Folklore and Tribal Traditions. In *From the Temple to the Talmud*, Dr. Harrell Rhome offers a panoramic look at Jewish history, culture and religion from a Revisionist perspective. Going back to primary and ancient sources, while also including research from scholars (many of whom are now considered too politically incorrect to cite by mainstream academicians), Rhome covers this expansive history in a lively style, accompanied by many illustrations and a lengthy list of sources. Genetics, religion, symbolism, customs, holy books, ancient enclaves, dispersions, banishments, secret societies, cultural origins, linguistics—this book has it all. Softcover, 261 pages, #606, *$25*.

The Work of All Ages: The Ongoing Plot to Rule the World from Biblical Times to the Present. This book is a brief history of the Jewish people, from the days of Abraham to the present. From ancient times, the Jews have alleged they are God's "chosen people." Today, many look forward to the coming of the Jewish messiah, who will lead them to rule the world from Jerusalem. The state of Israel, however, has no problem targeting the great Christian and Muslim centers of the world with nuclear weapons if it is threatened with destruction before this comes about. In 33 chapters, this book reviews some of the things that have been done over the centuries—often in great secrecy—to advance this agenda. Softcover, 230 pages, #585, *$25*.









Egyptians: We've Got it All at TBR Book Club!

Barbarian Cruelty: An Eyewitness Account of Moorish Slavery. This lost classic by Francis Brooks is back. It was during the 1600s that Barbary slavers—pirates from the coast of north Africa—were most active and ferocious. With the full support of Moorish rulers, these Muslim slavers raided Europe, carting off hundreds of thousands of whites to be sold as slaves. Very few managed to escape, and most ended their days dying of disease or maltreatment. This remarkable book, first published in 1693, contains one of the few eyewitness accounts written by a white slave. Softcover, 52 pages, #650, *$9.*

The Centuries of Revolution: Democracy, Communism and Zionism. Author and activist Bill White has stepped forward with an unsettling—but highly readable and consistently fascinating—exposé of the dark forces behind world subversion that have worked relentlessly on virtually every front to forcibly transform traditional European and American culture for the benefit of the financial and political power of the organized Jewish community. Democracy, Communism and Zionism are the tools used for global mayhem. Softcover, 200 pages, #617, *$25.*

The Lost Colony of the Templars: Verrazano's Secret Mission to America. In 1524 the Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazano was sent by French King Francis I on an expedition ostensibly to find a shorter route to China. However, his true mission, says author Steven Sora, was to contact a Templar colony that had been established in what is now Newport, Rhode Island, by Henry Sinclair at the end of the 14th century. In his log Verrazano recorded that his only stay on this journey was at Newport Harbor, the site of a tower built to the exact measurements of a Templar baptistry. This tower is a remnant of Sinclair's voyage to America nearly a century before that of Columbus (who had access to Sinclair's maps thanks to his wife—Sinclair's great-granddaughter). Softcover, 288 pages, #689, *$17.*

Ancient America: The Lost Colonies and Pre-Columbian Visitors Who Discovered America. How are we to account for an Egyptian temple accidentally unearthed by Tennessee Valley Authority workers in 1935? What is a beautifully crafted metal plate with the image of a Phoenician woman doing in the Utah desert? And who can explain the discovery of Viking houses and wharves excavated outside of Boston? These enigmas are but a tiny fraction of the abundant physical proof for Old World visitors to our continent thousands and thousands of years ago. In addition, Sumerians, Minoans, Romans, Celts, ancient Hebrews, Indonesians, Africans, Chinese, Japanese, Welsh, Irish and the Knights Templar all made their indelible, if neglected, mark on our land. By Frank Joseph. Softcover, 320 pages, #663, *$18.*

Forgotten Civilization: The Role of Solar Outbursts on Our Past and Future. Building upon his revolutionary theory that the Sphinx dates back much further than 2500 B.C., daring geologist Robert Schoch reveals scientific evidence of an advanced stone age civilization predating ancient Egypt, Sumeria and Greece, as well as the catastrophe he believes destroyed it 12,000 years ago. What can its legacy can teach us about our own future? This book demonstrates, based on the astrounding 12,000-year-old megalithic complex of Göbekli Tepe in Anatolia, that an advanced neolithic civilization existed thousands of years further back than believed possible and that they had been charting the skies and building impressive megalithic complexes. Schoch presents scientific confirmation of this advanced civilization that he says thrived at the end of the last ice age, the solar catastrophe that destroyed it, and what the evidence means for today. Softcover, 384 pages, #688, *$19.*

Exposed, Uncovered & Declassified: Lost Civilizations & Secrets of the Past. By Michael Pye and Kirsten Dalley. Original essays by 16 experts cover such questions as: Who built the pyramids and for what purpose? How advanced were the ancients? The Egyptian pyramids are examined, revealing the message they convey. Also covered are the mysterious Nabta Playa site in Egypt, archeological scandals, the Smithsonian's "loss" of Mayan skulls discovered in the Aleutians, evidence that Scotland's Picts originated in North America, an ancient Celtic network of roads that may be connected to a 4,000-year-old land-based reproduction—allegedly of the real Atlantis, the Garden of Eden, the Tree of Life, the great deluge, Lemuria, what ancient civilizations knew about sound and resonance and much more. Softcover, 224 pages, #662, *$16.*

BONUS: ALL ORDERS WILL GET A FREE COPY of Juergen Graf's holocaust exposé *The Giant With Feet of Clay: Raul Hilberg and His Standard Work on the Holocaust* until June 30, 2015—absolutely FREE.

To order any of these books: Send request with payment to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. You may also order at www.barnesreview.com. S&H not included in prices above: Inside the U.S. add $5 S&H on orders up to $50. Add $10 on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 on orders over $100. Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H. Don't forget: TBR subscribers may take 10% off list prices above!

VIKINGS: PHYSICAL EVIDENCE IN NORTH AMERICA

TBR READERS ARE QUITE AWARE that Norse explorers made it to the Americas well before Columbus. The most publicized evidence includes verified Viking artifacts found at the L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site in Newfoundland and the Kensington rune stone found in Minnesota. But what other hard evidence has been found to show Northmen visited America? Is there any? In fact there is—quite a bit of it. Here, a Norwegian scholar presents that evidence, much of it based upon the work of Dr. Graeme Davis, author of *Vikings in America*, and Dr. Pat Sutherland, a field archeologist formerly of the Canadian Museum of History and Parks Canada.

By Agyda Abilgaard

Court historians largely ignore the Viking experience in North America. If they mention it at all, they imply it had no lasting effect and was limited to one or two small, temporary camps in northern Newfoundland. But increasing amounts of evidence show the Vikings settled extensively in America and explored even more pervasively, including vast areas of what is now the Canadian Arctic.

Viking sagas speak of many lands, among them Helluland, Markland and Vinland, all discovered by Leif Eriksson, sailing in 998 from Greenland (which itself is part of North America and was discovered by Erik the Red). But whereas Markland (Labrador?) and Helluland (Baffin Island?) appear to be specific areas, the case of Vinland is very different. *The Icelandic Geographical Treatise*, dated about A.D. 1300 but based on earlier writings that are now lost, states that to the south of Greenland lies Helluland, and then Markland, and from there it is "not far to Vinland, which [may extend] to Africa."

Obviously, no part of the Americas comes near Africa, but the point is that Vinland was a huge area, extending who knows how far, but certainly very far. It was not a specific site such as L'Anse aux Meadows, the famous Viking settlement in northernmost Newfoundland.

By the way, "butternuts"—not, as many researchers have it, butternut squashes—have been found at L'Anse aux Meadows, showing the Vikings traveled much farther south. The northernmost butternut trees grow in southern Canada and the northern United States.

In Vinland, the Vikings gathered berries of some sort—evidently gooseberries, as Graeme Davis interprets the sagas in his book *Vikings in America* (Birlinn Ltd., Edinburgh, Scotland, 2009). The name "Vinland" has been analyzed as "vine land" or "wine land" by most authors, leading them to think Vinland must signify a place where wild grapevines grow, although grapes can be found as far north as New Brunswick. But "vin" is an Old Norse word meaning fertile or arable land. It occurs as a toponym element in such un-grapey spots as Norway's Vinnelys and Vinstra, and Sweden's Vingaker and Vinlinden. Vinland therefore was a vast area in America where crops could be grown.

L'Anse aux Meadows is not Leifsbudir, the settlement founded in Vinland by Leif Eriksson. Leifsbudir consisted of no more than two houses, and at no time were there more than two ships there. Leifsbudir had a palisade for defense; L'Anse aux Meadows had none. States Davis:

> The northern tip of Newfoundland does not resemble the saga description of the fertile Vinland, and its winters could not be described, as the sagas do, as being exceptionally mild. Nothing about L'Anse aux Meadows fits the description of Leifsbudir.

L'Anse aux Meadows was probably a way-station for Viking voyagers, with accommodations for up to 200 people at a time. Davis says L'Anse aux Meadows was visited by thousands of Vikings—"perhaps even tens of thousands"—including women, as shown by the artifacts

PHOTO: WORLDNEWSDAILYREPORT.COM

VIKINGS IN MICHIGAN: Barbara Johnson of *World News Daily* reports that a group of "amateur archaeologists searching for the remains of American Indian settlements near the town of Cheboygan, Michigan, on the coast of Lake Huron, have uncovered a large quantity of artifacts, obviously of Norse or Viking origin. A total of 194 objects, mostly made from various metals, including silver, iron, copper and tin," were found on what Revisionists are now speculating is the site of an "ancient Viking trading post that once controlled the Straits of Mackinac leading to Lake Michigan."

found there, such as a soapstone spindle whorl. Weaving among Vikings was done only by women.

NARWHAL HORN

Vikings traded to Europeans what the latter called unicorn horn—actually the tusks of narwhals, found only in arctic waters. Trade in narwhals was brisk and could be obtained nowhere else except from those who plied Arctic waters. Unicorn (narwhal) horn was a much sought after commodity among European royals at the time. It is significant that around the time when trade with the Vikings of Greenland (a home of the narwhal) would have occurred, the unicorn makes its appearance as a symbol for Scotland. (The Vikings would have been bypassing Denmark, which claimed a monopoly on their trade.)

IRON VIKING SHIP RIVETS

The most common Viking artifacts found in North America are ship rivets made of iron. These are evidence of ships being pulled up on beaches. One such rivet was found at remote Axel Heiberg Island, one of the 30 largest islands in the world and an island in the vast Canadian archipelago. Axel Heiberg is west of Ellesmere Island, another large, northern island of Canada. Metal detectors are starting to find more and more of these ship rivets in the Canadian High Arctic, but given the immensity of the area to be searched—thousands of miles of nearly inaccessible coastline—it can safely be presumed that only a tiny percentage of the rivets that are out there have been found. Over time, a fuller picture of Viking activity will begin to emerge. Needless to say, iron rivets mean ships made with them—as the Vikings did—had to have been there to deposit this artifact.

EIDER DUCK ROCK SHELTERS

Near Ellesmere is Norman Lockyer Island. An 1875 expedition attempting to reach the North Pole discovered eider duck shelters just like those found in Scandinavia. The small shelters are not built by the Eskimos and serve as convenient places for Vikings to gather valuable eiderdown, which will not blow away from these structures as it does

when the ducks lay their eggs in the open. The Eskimos never thought to build these small rock "igloos"—big enough for a mother bird to crawl inside and lay her eggs, and providing some shelter from the frigid weather. Eiderdown, of course, was used by the Vikings to stuff inside layers of their clothing and provided—and still does today—one of the best insulators against the cold. Centuries after the last Vikings departed, these Canadian shelters still attract the eider ducks as nesting spots. (Davis, p. 98)

AXEL HEIBERG ISLAND

An amazing feature of Axel Heiberg Island is the many square miles of mummified wood, believed to be remnants of a forest from 45 million years ago (the Lutetian period of the Eocene era—almost stretching back to the dinosaur age). At that time, the island had a warm, swampy climate, populated with brontotheres, alligators and creatures resembling flying lemurs.

The mummified wood can be burned, as it is not petrified, and may have been used as a resource by the Vikings. Much of this weird and wonderful wood is an extinct kind of larch, *Larix altoborealis*. There are also mummified pines, birches and spruces here. No tree—other than bonsai-sized dwarfs—will grow on the island now, as the climate is too cold: a polar desert.

> "If researchers are correct, the Vikings may have had outposts on many Canadian Arctic islands."

In 1977, Dr. Patricia Sutherland came along. A specialist in indigenous archeology, she was hired by Parks Canada to do a survey of potential archeological sites in what would become Quttinirpaaq National Park on Ellesmere Island.

Sutherland had barely gotten off her plane when, marvelously, she spied a long, thin metal object lying on the ground. A Parks Canada expert was shown the find and was stunned, telling her it was an arm of a balance scales utilized by old Norse traders.

On nearby Axel Heiberg Island six years later, Sutherland again got lucky, finding an ancient antler piece with two faces carved into it. One face was obviously a Dorset paleo-Eskimo, while the other looked just like a Nordic man with heavy eyebrows and a beard. Orthodox theory is that the Vikings and Dorset people never ran into each other, but this seemed to prove otherwise. According to *National Geographic* magazine, in which an excellent article on Sutherland's finds appeared, "Since the Vikings visited Axel Heiberg Island, they must have also visited many points between this island and Newfoundland."

[See page 27 for some more of the finds Sutherland and her team made on Baffin Island.—Ed.]

COBURG ISLAND AND VIKING CROSSES

Indeed, at Coburg Island, also just off Ellesmere Island, there are plenty of intriguing sites. Typically, these involve the foundations of stone-built buildings. The Eskimos never built with stone. Carbon dating of associated remains dates it to the Viking period. Farley Mowat asserts the buildings were constructed by the Irish, but the similarities with stone buildings from Viking Orkney and Shetland are strong, lending credence to the Viking theory.

The vicinity of Ungava Bay—between Hudson Strait and the Labrador Sea—offers a number of peculiar stone crosses resembling the hammer of Thor. Were these put up by polytheistic Vikings? It seems quite possible, but is not yet proven.

VICTORIA ISLAND

Victoria Island is huge, the ninth largest island in the world, only a tad smaller than Great Britain. Located in Arctic western Canada, it boasts the world's largest island within an island within another island. Blond Eskimos were noted there as long ago as 1905-1906 by Danish trader Christian Klengenberg and others. These Eskimos had blue or gray eyes, fair hair and light or pink skin. These reports were confirmed by arctic explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who visited the area during 1908-1912. He speculated that they might be of Viking descent, and indeed Victoria Island is technically reachable in a summer of Viking-style voyaging from Greenland. Of course, if the Vikings came from a North American settlement, the island would be even easier to travel to. Future DNA testing of living Eskimos and ancient bones should reveal whether the Vikings left some of their genes behind.

Viking voyages to the Canadian High Arctic must have been rather numerous for us to have found archeological traces of them. If the Vikings sailed to Axel Heiberg and Coburg—and we have sound evidence that they did so—then they certainly had the ships and know-how to reach Hudson Bay, Minnesota, Victoria Island and perhaps far beyond.

Most people are not aware that the Eskimo expansion from their base in Asia is a recent one. In Greenland, for example, there are several extinct peoples who preceded both the Eskimos and the Vikings: the Independence I culture, Independence II culture, the Saqqaq and the Dorset cultures (I and II). At the same time the Eskimos were expanding eastward, the Vikings were expanding to the

west, and it may be that both expansions were helped by trade and exchange of ideas between the two populations. But it is extremely important to note that the Thule people, direct ancestors of today's Eskimos, did not arrive in Greenland until about 1200—some 200 years after the Vikings. When the Vikings arrived in Greenland, for instance, there were no Eskimos there yet.

VIKING INFLUENCE ON THE ESKIMOS

The eastern Eskimos are metal workers, using both copper and iron, while western Eskimos were in the stone age until modern times. The eastern Eskimos may well have learned how to use metals from their Viking neighbors, according to Graeme Davis, who lays out a good case for this in his aforementioned book, *Vikings in America*.

DEE AND FROBISHER

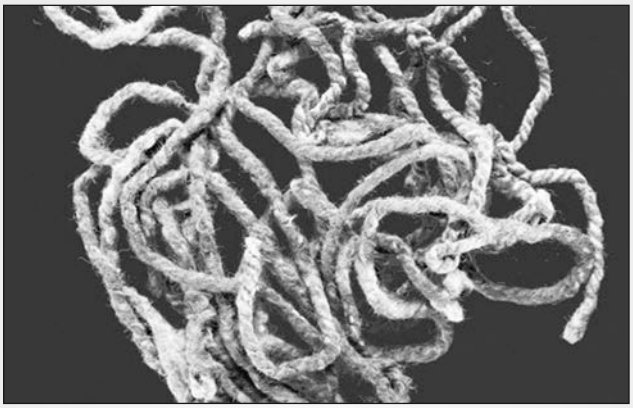
The mysterious John Dee (1527-1608), known as the original "007," alleged Britain's claim to America was based on what he asserted to be the discovery and settlement of the continent by Kelts and Vikings. (He considered both to be proto-Britons.) [Dee was the model for Prospero in *The Tempest* by Shakespeare (most likely Francis Bacon).—Ed.] It was Dee who furnished English explorer Martin Frobisher with Viking sailing directions for America, and who first conceived of a British empire. Without Dee, and the Vikings who went before him, there would never have been a United States or even the 13 Colonies.

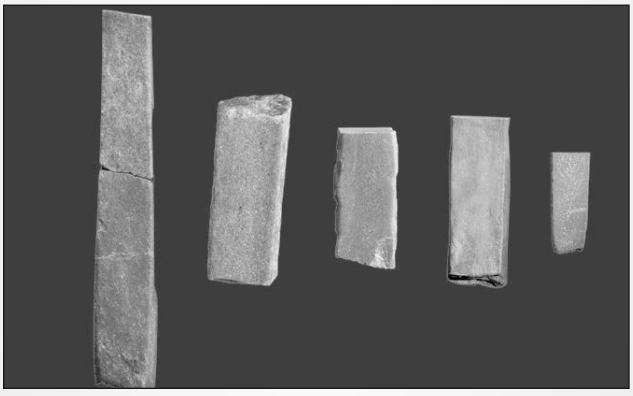
The reason the Pilgrim fathers were able to communicate with the Indians was not that the Pilgrims were great linguists—they had failed to learn Dutch, a fairly easy language, during 11 years of residence in Holland. Instead, local Indians, such as Samoset and Tisquantum (called "Squanto" by the palefaces), already spoke English, having learned it from earlier British visitors such as the Bristol fishermen, who had been crossing the Atlantic years before the voyage of John Cabot in 1497. We remember the Pilgrims and the early Virginians because they formally asked permission to set up a colony, but many Europeans had been to North America before them.

A VIKING ROUND TOWER

We have discussed the enigmatic Newport Tower in several previous issues of TBR, so we will only touch upon it briefly here. But suffice it to say that the Newport Tower in Rhode Island closely resembles the Orphir round church in Orkney and the four round churches on the Danish island of Bornholm. It may have been built by Vikings or Viking-descended Scandinavians in the centuries before 1600—we don't know how long before.*

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DAVID COVENTRY / NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC





BAFFLING BAFFIN ISLAND

Top: Dr. Patricia Sutherland and her team discovered rope/yarn manufactured in the Viking style on Baffin Island. Middle: Dr. Sutherland also believes that Vikings used these notched sticks, likewise found on Baffin Island, to record trade transactions, just as their ancestors did. Bottom: These whetstones were discovered on Baffin Island and at other sites in the Canadian Arctic. According to scholars, "Wear grooves harbor traces of bronze, brass and smelted iron—materials made by Viking metalsmiths but unknown among the Arctic's native inhabitants." For more on the Baffin Island finds and more photos, we recommend you visit the *National Geographic* website for an excellent piece published there on Dr. Sutherland's work.

An alternative theory, devised by historian Jim Egan, is that the tower was built by men directed by John Dee in 1582 or 1583 to establish Britain's claim to the New World. Whoever built it had an advanced knowledge of astronomy, since there are many significant astronomical alignments built into the tower. It is noteworthy that the adjoining bay, Narragansett Bay, was once known as John Dee Bay. Possibly Dee was one of the prime forces behind an intended plantation in the Rhode Island area that failed to take root in his lifetime, a kind of intellectual and religious "refugio," like Francis Bacon's "Atlantis" and Thomas Moore's "Utopia."

THE NARRAGANSETTS

And there is the interesting case of the Narragansett tribe, located in what is now Rhode Island. Several researchers, including Graeme Davis, insist that they must have been descended from Vikings, as is shown by their genetic resistance to tuberculosis—unusual among American Indians but common in European populations.

Giovanni da Verrazano noted in 1524 that the Narragansetts were taller than other Indians, with skin ranging from light to olive, and flowing hair. They also had beards, unlike most Indians. It has been asserted that Norse words occurred in their language, but further research is needed in this regard. Their burial customs and monetary system also appear European.

The Vikings are the first known "modern" European settlers in America. Fittingly, they came here searching for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And when we look at the Narragansetts, and perhaps those blond Eskimos, we see the answer to the question: "What became of the Vikings in America?" They are still here. ✦

*[See TBR, January/February 2010—Ed.]

Agyda Abilgaard attended the University of Oslo. She has long believed Norse explorers colonized much of the high Arctic of North America. Recent books and field work appear to show her to have been correct in her hypothesis.

Global Slave Trade Is Booming: 21 Million Now Held in Bondage

By Marc Roland

Opposition to chattel slavery is a historically new concept. As an integral part of our human economy, every people had slavery in ancient times—including the enlightened Greeks and Romans as well as the Mayas and every native American tribe. Slavery in the U.S., of course, was outlawed by U.S. President Abraham Lincoln. Well, kind of. Slavery persisted in the U.S. until the passage of the 13th Amendment, ratified after Lincoln's death. Outside Western civilization's spheres of influence, slavery continued to thrive, even though it was allegedly illegal in many nations.

Today, former colonial peoples in Africa and the Caribbean are demanding financial reparations from the descendants of long-dead European imperialists, and lawsuits are pending against the U.S. government for payments in the proposed form of a "guilty conscience tax" at the behest of Afro-Americans, whose great-great grandparents were enslaved before their emancipation in 1863. (That is, unless they were in northern states where slavery was still legal or in areas of the South occupied by Union forces.) Apparently, monetary compensation for past abuses of one's ancestors is of greater concern than present evils, because slavery is right now a bigger business than ever. According to a British Broadcasting Corporation report, there are 21 million slaves in 162 countries around the world today. This figure was arrived at after a 10-year study undertaken by the UN's International Labor Organization (ILO).

BBC columnist Ian Muir-Cochrane writes that the UN survey "estimates that 21 million people are victims of forced labor. . . . The Global Slavery Index in common with the ILO uses what are called secondary sources. These can be government figures, research and reports in the media . . . [A]nother key tool is the random sample survey, where researchers carry out interviews with real people to collect data on slavery." Muir-Cochrane quotes a UN spokesman, who said, "A very large number of statisticians . . . assessed our methodology before we went public, and they also agree that it was acceptable."

But according to the ILO, modern slave masters are not Whites. Countries holding the most slaves are India with 14 million, China (3 million), Pakistan (2.1 million), Nigeria (700,000), Ethiopia (650,000), Thailand (470,000), Congo (460,000), Myanmar (380,000) and Bangladesh (340,000).

In other words, former colonial peoples are today's slave owners—on a scale far grander than anything the "evil" 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century American masters could have ever imagined. To give you an idea of the numbers, Wikipedia says a total of 597,000 slaves were imported to the American colonies/United States between 1620 and 1865—5% of the total number of slaves brought to this hemisphere by European, Black and Jewish traders. ✦

Modern-Day Slavery Statistics

- Over 21 million people are currently estimated to live in modern slavery today—and perhaps as many as 30 million.
- Slavery generates $32 billion for traffickers globally each year.
- Approximately 78% of victims are enslaved for labor, 22% of victims are enslaved for sex.
- 55% of slavery victims are women and girls.
- 26% of slaves today are children under the age of 18.
- The country with the highest percentage of of its population in slavery is Mauritania with approximately 4% of the total population enslaved. This amounts to roughly 140,000 to 160,000 people enslaved. Mauritania's total population is only a mere 3.8 million.
- India has the largest number of slaves at 14 million.
- The top 10 per-capita slavery hot spots are: Mauritania, Haiti, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Moldova, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia and Gabon.

STATISTICS FROM THE BORGEN PROJECT: WWW.BORGENPROJECT.ORG

Did They Eat Michael Rockefeller?

By Paul T. Angel

On May 18, 1938, Nelson Rockefeller—governor of New York and the future vice president under Gerald Ford—and his wife Mary Todhunter Rockefeller announced the birth of twin babies, one a boy and one a girl. They were named Michael and Mary.

Michael was brought up like a typical Rockefeller, educated at the finest schools and taught how to collect art, much as his father had done as a young man. And, evidently, he had quite an eye for it.

In 1954, Nelson founded the Museum of Primitive Art in New York, the first of its kind in the world. Nelson's vision was to fill it with primitive art from around the world and treat that art as if it were on a par with the great Western masters of world history. A carved shield or bone nose ring, he thought, was as beautiful, for instance, as a Michelangelo or a Renoir. When Michael turned 19, he became one of its board members. He shared his father's dream to exalt primitive art and to show to the world the finely carved utilitarian and religious objects people like the Asmats of Papua, on the island of New Guinea, and others had created.

> "Nelson Rockefeller preferred to believe his son had drowned, for the truth would have been too difficult for any father to bear."

No one could have imagined how the opening of that museum to the public in 1957 would forever alter the lives of Nelson and Michael.

In 1961, along with anthropologist Rene Wassing, Michael traveled to the Asmat region of New Guinea intent on collecting the intricately carved wood art of the natives. Michael had previously been successful in trading highly desired Western items like tobacco and metal axes for an Asmat "art" collection that inevitably reached a value on the Western market of more than $650,000.

And he wanted more. But the natives were unpredictable. And though Michael thought he understood them, there was no way any Aryan man could actually ever comprehend these Melanesian pre-stone age Blacks, nearly untouched by the White man's advanced culture for somewhere approaching 40,000 years.

They were headhunters and cannibals. They preferred to wear no clothes, parading about naked except for a few tattoos and ornaments—a hat made of the pelt of a cuscus (Australasian possum), nose jewelry made of pig bone and knives made of cassowary bone (an ostrich-like bird) or perhaps a sharpened human femur for a dagger. They drank each other's urine. Men had sex with men. They covered each other in mud and blood before combat. They threw lime upon each other during battle. They traded wives like baseball cards. They were sanguinary.

And though most pre-stone age cultures had ritualized warfare in which one death evened the score and ended the battle, these Asmat savages were not content with just one casualty. There were instances in which hundreds of members of a rival clan were wiped out—men, women and children—all beheaded, dismembered, cooked and eaten. These were a superstitious people bent on revenge for past wrongs. And they had long memories.

One such incident the Asmat people of a village called Otsjanep remembered was the killing of five of their headmen by Dutch police in an altercation years earlier. In a world where death required death, where revenge was vital to placating the spirits, the natural order had been upset. As author Carl Hoffman says in his recent book *Savage Harvest: A Tale of Cannibals, Colonialism and Michael Rockefeller's Tragic Quest for Primitive Art*, "The world was out of balance, an open wound festering in the village each and every day, even more so because [the Dutchman responsible for the killing of the five high-ranking Asmats] was a White man."

This was the world Michael Rockefeller was entering. And it was a scary, violent world full of spirits and dark secrets, superstition and revenge.

And while the Dutch authorities were portraying Netherlands New Guinea as an up-and-coming paradise, Michael Rockefeller knew better, or at least he should have. He had written in his diary, "Headhunting and cannibalism were as right to [the Asmats] as taking communion or kneeling on the carpet facing Mecca."

One day while sailing to Otsjanep, the catamaran on which young Rockefeller and the aforementioned Wassing were traveling—loaded with tobacco, axes and other barter goods—capsized several miles from the coast.

Their two native guides dove into the water and swam the goodly distance to shore. Rockefeller and Wassing waited for help to arrive. Impatient after hours of wait-

A 1959 photo of Michael Rockefeller. Behind him is a grinning Asmat warrior. Nearly all of the Asmat adults that Rockefeller would have come across at the time he was in Netherlands New Guinea would have consumed human flesh at least once. Though the mystery of Michael Rockefeller's disappearance has intrigued adventurers, mystery hunters and ethnologists for decades, the truth appears to be, according to a new book by Carl Hoffman, that young Rockefeller was killed and consumed by the fierce warriors of the Asmat region of the island.

ing, Michael decided to tie two empty gasoline cans to his arms and make the swim for shore. It was a long distance, but the water was shallow and within several miles of the muddy beach he could have stood up and walked.

Michael was never seen again, although one of the largest air and sea searches in regional history was launched for the missing millionaire Rockefeller.

Nelson Rockefeller and Michael's twin sister Mary flew to New Guinea. They stayed long enough to satisfy themselves that Michael had drowned. The other options were that he had been eaten by sharks (unlikely) or became dinner for a saltwater crocodile (doubtful). The empty gas cans were found, but not his body.

Nelson and Mary left about a week later, heartbroken. Case closed. One impetuous White plutocrat had made the mistake of his life and perishd. But the story wasn't over.

A maverick local priest, Cornelius van Kessel, and another priest who knew the natives well, Hubertus von Peij—both of whom who had spent years living among the natives—knew the truth. They determined from interviews with local Asmats that Michael had been seen in the water in a vulnerable state and that warriors from Otsjanep had speared him, chopped off his head and cannibalized him according to the ancient rituals of their people. They had even displayed his skull in the forest.

The Dutch—who were in a battle to keep control of the island from the imperialistic Indonesia of "Haji Mohammed" Suharto—deep-sixed the truth, realizing that such a grisly, high-profile murder could endanger their chances to convince the United Nations the Netherlands was the right nation to continue to administer the massive island, which was loaded with mineral wealth.

But the natives were tight-lipped, too, for to discuss the gutting and eating of Rockefeller would have lessened the spiritual power they gained from killing the White man—the only White man they are ever known to have cannibalized. The secret itself was full of mystical power; power they did not want diminished by discussing it with outsiders.

All the wealth in the world could not have saved Michael Rockefeller from those backward savages that day. The Asmats cared not for money or fancy houses or fine art, for that matter. Little did Michael know, when he successfully bartered for many of their carved religious goods—from spirit totem poles to carved oars to warrior shields—the spiritual world required the balance be restored. For an ancestral totem simply to be picked up and traded away meant spirits might be offended and begin wandering the countryside, tormenting their families. These were not Matisses and Van Goghs we are talking about—these were venerated religious objects. In other words, while you and I might say, "that's a terrible shame," if we heard about an art theft from the Louvre, the Asmat people might require an entire village be slaughtered and eaten were the thief to steal one of their ancestral totems or other religious objects.

A better parallel might be if we heard the Shroud of Turin or the reliquary of a saint had been desecrated.

Catholic missionaries, we are told today, have suc-

ceeded in getting the Asmats to stop their cannibalistic ways. Now the men, instead of carving religious objects that have immense spiritual significance to them, mostly lie around in their hammocks while the women do all the work. They might carve something for the tourist trade, but nothing of real religious meaning. In short, their entire reason for being is gone. No war. No battles. No conflict. No headhunting. No carving. No real reason for life. The culture for which they had been bred for eons has been destroyed.

In some ways, they were better off before the White man came. The Asmats may have been cannibalistic primitives, but at least their lives had purpose and their people were unified by a common religious belief and culture.

Note that Hoffman's book *Savage Harvest* makes a strong case for Michael's cannibalization. But there is a twist to the story. According to a 2009 article in *The Daily Mail* of England, a documentary made by Fraser Heston, son of actor Charlton Heston, insists that Michael Rockefeller "may have survived and actually given up his Western ways and become a member of one of the local Papuan tribes." According to the article, "newly unearthed film footage of a mysterious white canoeist [dressed as a native] suggests an astonishing possibility. Instead of being killed and eaten, the Harvard-educated American rejected his civilized past and joined a tribe of cannibals."

The film footage was shot in 1969—very close to where Michael's catamaran capsized—but the importance of it was only realized several years ago after it was "found in an American warehouse after lying there for 40 years."

Fraser Heston, son of famed gun rights spokesman Charlton Heston, believes that the above 1969 photo of a White man shown with Black Asmat warriors, close to where Michael Rockefeller disappeared, could be the long-lost millionaire. There is a physical resemblance, though most scoff at the claim.

In the end, we know not for sure what happened to Rockefeller. All we do know is that for any White man to claim he actually understood the motivations of these violent and primitive Asmat cannibals or their completely alien culture, or to say that their art is somehow on a par with the accomplishments of Western artists, is rubbish.

And, being a Westerner, I vow I'll eat my hat—but not your family—if I am wrong. ✦

The Reality of RaceExplained by World-Renowned Schol-

Race

By John Baker. Updated with world DNA map. *Race* discusses every aspect of the biological differences between races. Drawing on physical and cultural anthropology, paleontology, prehistoric archeology, art history and 19th-century accounts of Africans, this book features sections on Europids, Jews, Kelts, Australids, Bushmen, Hottentots, Melanesians and Sub-saharan Negrids. Oversized softcover, 425 pages, #621. **WAS *$40*—now just *$32* for TBR subscribers.**

Race and Reason

By Carleton Putnam. *Race and Reason* was the first book to explain the reality of race in the face of a determined assault on racial realism in the 1960s that continues even stronger today. Written in pointed question and answer format, this book answers every liberal argument on race with intellect and fact—not animosity or venom. Softcover, 122 pages, #614. **WAS *$15*—now just *$12* for TBR subscribers.**

IQ and Race

Featuring the work of Henry Garrett, Arthur Jensen, J. Phillipe Rushton, Richard J. Herrnstein, Charles Murray, Richard Lynn, Tatu Vanhanen and others. The April 2012 discovery of the gene HMGA2, which determines intelligence, has firmly established the supremacy of the "nature" or racial-determinant view of intelligence and achievement over the leftist "nurture" argument. Softcover, 86 pages, #633, *$15* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

The Races of Europe

Carleton S. Coon classified the white races according to regions or archeological sites, such as Brünn, Borreby, Ladogan, East Baltic, Neo-Danubian, Lappish, Atlanto-Medi- terranean, Irano-Afghan, Hallstatt, Keltic, Tronder, Dinaric, Nordic and Armenoid. Book contains the original photos. Over- sized softcover, 436 pages, dozens of maps, hundreds of photos, #608, *$40* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

ORDERING: TBR subscribers may take 10% off retail prices. Prices do not include S&H. Inside U.S. add $5 on orders up to $50. Add $10 S&H on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 S&H on orders over $100. (Email sales@barnesreview.org for foreign S&H.) Order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. Shop online at www.BarnesReview.com.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts.

* * *

Royal Humility

For numerous centuries, Catholic monarchs in Europe maintained traditions of touching humility on Holy Thursday and Good Friday, leading up to the celebration of Christ's resurrection. Accounts remain of King Philip II of Spain and, much later, Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph who, in imitation of Jesus, washed the feet of poor men and provided them alms. But Queen Mary Tudor of England ("Bloody Mary"), at age

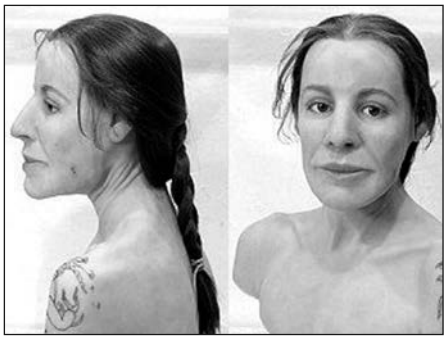
MARY TUDOR

41 in 1556, impresses most. Having washed the feet of 41 women, she made the sign of the Cross upon each one's foot and kissed it fervently—the entire time on her knees. She then distributed to each enough food for four persons and wine, fine cloth for clothing, shoes, stockings and other goods. Her own gown she gave to the poorest and oldest woman. On Good Friday, after adoring the Cross on her knees, she blessed the scrofulous according to ancient custom—even laying her hands on the sores—and gave each a blessed coin. She then had alms given to over 3,000 persons.

* * *

Ice Maiden's Final Return

The mummified body of the Siberian "ice maiden," known as "Princess Ukok," soon will be returned to its original resting place. The people of the Altai mountain range, where the princess lived and possibly ruled


The Siberian Times published this facial recreation of the Ice Maiden, "Princess Ukok."

2,500 years ago, until dying from breast cancer in her 20s, have long demanded that return. They believe that earthquakes and floods in recent years are the result of her anger, and that the reburial of the remains in the original location is necessary to block the door to the spirit world. The mound above the grave will be restored, and a mausoleum will be built on top of the mound. Scientists would then be allowed further access for additional study.

* * *

Rand's Last Stand?

Sen. Rand Paul (R-Ky.), the son of former Rep. Ron Paul, is a 2016 presidential hopeful but has not displayed his father's level of integrity, nor that which one expects from a "leader of the free world." At the beginning of March this year, the younger Paul introduced the Stand with Israel Act of 2015 (S. 633). A similar act was introduced last year, when the Palestinian Authority (PA) formed a unity government with Hamas in Gaza. According to the present text, the bill would prevent any form of direct U.S. aid or assistance to beleaguered Palestinians suffering under the brutal Israeli occupation, unless the PA formally recognizes Israel as a Jewish state, renounces terrorism, purges anyone with terrorist ties from security services, stops funding anti-American/anti-Israel incitement, publicly pledges not to engage in war with Israel, and honors previous diplomatic commitments. Paul has

RAND PAUL

chosen to side with the Zionists—the real terroristic aggressors—for love of their money and the chance for power. He makes himself complicit thereby in the vicious ongoing genocide of Palestinians by Israel.

* * *

Hitler's New Bunker

Tourists visiting this summer in Oberhausen, near Duisberg, North Rhein-Westphalia, Germany, will have the opportunity for an experience not possible in the last 68 years. A museum there is rebuilding a full-sized replica of the *Fuehrerbunker*, the fortified underground operations and living quarters in Berlin, where witnesses say Adolf Hitler ended his days in the face of the Soviet onslaught in 1945. Families will be able to experience five of the cramped, damp rooms: his secretary's office, his physician's clinical room, the radio room and, of course, Hitler's own two rooms. Actual floor plans, photographs and other sources will be used to ensure authenticity. But don't expect to see Hitler's own image anywhere. The de-Nazified German museum director, Ingo Mersmann, doesn't want a "place of pilgrimage," so empty picture frames will hang where once would have been the Fuehrer's own image.

* * *

Confederate Submarines

Marty Loschen, the director of the Spring Street Museum in Shreveport, La., believes he has discovered evidence of the four hand-propelled Confederate States Navy submersibles in the banks of nearby Cross Bayou. Some rusted metal and strangely shaped tree roots are indications, he says, of the final location of the vessels, which were stationed in Shreveport during the last two years of the War Between the States. Others say that metal straps would not have been part of the likely design of the submarines, which would have been similar to the "boiler" design of the *CSS Hunley*. The waters around the city, however, have been the source of a number of significant finds, including the Civil War ironclad *USS Eastport* and the transport *Kentucky*. Shreveport was also at one time the home port of the ironclad *CSS Missouri*.

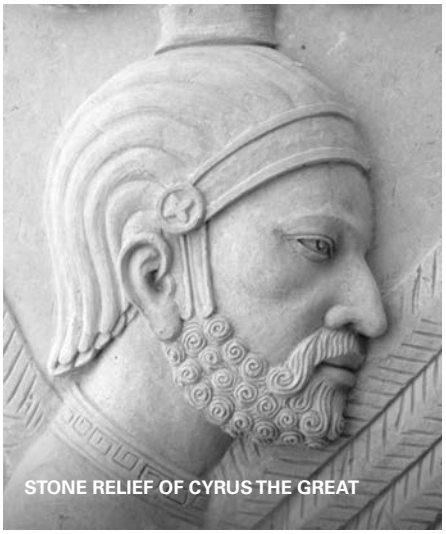
CONTINUED ON PAGE 34

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 33

* * *

Strange "Enemies"

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu spends a lot of time and hot air accusing Iran—formerly known as Persia—of being a country little less evil than hated Nazi Germany and bent on the destruction of the Zionist state and all Jewry. He also cries wolf about Iran being "only weeks" from achieving a nuclear weapon—an effort the Muslim country abandoned over a decade ago. But Iranian Foreign Minister Javad Zarif gave the delusional dictator his come-



STONE RELIEF OF CYRUS THE GREAT

uppance recently. Speaking to NBC, Zarif pointed out that his nation had saved the Jews three times in history. The first was by order of the Persian king, as recounted in the book of Esther in the Bible. The second was by Cyrus the Great, who ended the Babylonian captivity. The third was during World War II, when the Persians allowed European Jews to emigrate to Iran. Zarif stated that Iran has attacked no one in 250 years and is a peaceful home for 20,000 Jews. He asserted that the Israeli regime is the threat and "engages in the killing of children . . . [and other] acts of aggression."

* * *

World's Worst War Crime

This year marks the 70th anniversary of one of the worst war crimes of the 20th century: the terror bombing of Dresden, Germany, in which Great Britain and the U.S. destroyed one of Europe's great cultural centers, with no military significance, using thousands of "blockbuster" and phosphorus incendiary bombs. Refugees and Allied prisoners of war had swelled the city's population significantly, so that approximately 300,000-400,000 defenseless people died in a horrible conflagration. The attackers deliberately slaughtered children, women and men, and attempted to prevent any survivors. Many times more people were killed and injured than at Hiroshima and Nagasaki combined. It was in part to cover up this diabolical brutality that after WWII the Allies supported the phony stories of a "genocide of the Jews." Recently, hate-filled Zionists and other cultural communists called publicly for a repeat of the nefarious deed, as Dresden is a major center of the PEGIDA nationalist protests. It is clear who is the real enemy of civilization. A new documentary about the fire-bombing is being made and is partly available online at www.hellstormdocumentary.com. (Warning! Film of the actual bombing is extremely graphic.)

* * *

Nature's Sculptures

The Lake Michigan shoreline in winter can be a treacherous place when ice piles up. But St. Joseph, Mich., photographer Joshua Nowicki found something else there on St. Valentine's Day this year: dozens of beautiful sculptures carved by the wind from the frozen sand on the shore—as much as a foot tall. The intriguing and rare formations are reminiscent of the giant sandstone formations in Utah, called "hoodoos."

* * *

Magna Carta Copy Found

A medieval copy of the Magna Carta has been found in the archives of the Sandwich Town Council in Kent, England. The famous document, with which barons and bishops forced King John to sign in 1215, is considered the beginning of English and American constitutional law. The copy dates from 1300 and was issued by John's grandson, King Edward I. A researcher in the archives discovered the rare document—only 23 others exist—in a scrapbook, placed there by a Victorian-era official of the British Museum. The document was badly damaged at some point and has about one-third missing. Interestingly, King John was absolved by the Pope from his oath to uphold Magna Carta, because it was given under threat of death. The ruler's successors, however, periodically reaffirmed the document under more voluntary circumstances, forming the foundation of the Anglo-American legal system.

Modern-day "Vikings" celebrate at one of the many festivals in Spain that commemorate Iberia's long association with the ancient Norse.

Vikings in Spain

The Vikings are known to have raided and settled in Spain from about 840 A.D. to the 11th century, but, till now, little archaeological evidence of major settlements had been found. That changed recently, when a storm in Galicia washed up two anchors onto the seashore in March 2014. Dr. Irene Garcia Losquino, from the University of Aberdeen, reports that the anchors were found near a mound thought to have resembled those built by Vikings in France. But tomography scans showed it is very likely a "longphort"—a type of construction by early Vikings and previously found only in Ireland, although similar to camps in England. The longphort was used for winter quarters and supports history that the Norsemen were "in the fields for three years" at Santiago. Some of the invaders chose to remain and integrate with the locals, leaving a distinct heritage of red hair and blue eyes, along with many uniquely Nordic customs and traditions which inhabitants proudly preserve to this day.

* * *

White History Black Out

March was White History Month—an effort begun by White nationalists as a counterweight to February's scurrilous and racist Black History Month. There are no government-sponsored propaganda campaigns; just White folks celebrating their amazing historical heritage. But that is too much for the culture destroyers, who seek to wipe out any positive image of the White race and their incredible achievements known as Western civilization. The owner of Jimbo's Deli in Flemington, N.J., posted a sign in his window, stating, "Celebrate your White her-

itage in March. White History Month." But a bi-racial neighbor took offense, even claiming a lower-case "t" in "White" was a Ku Klux Klan symbol. The restaurateur responded, "No matter what you are . . . you should be proud of what you are. I shouldn't have to feel bad about being White. I just want to be included. Why is this such a big deal?" Caucasians comprise only 9% of the world's population—9% too much for the race-haters. Love your race. Have children.

* * *

Taj Mahal Secret

The famous Taj Mahal has revealed another of its secrets: it is perfectly aligned to the summer and winter solstices. Study of the gardens in front of the monument, which symbolized the Garden of Eden for the Mughal dynasty, demonstrated that multiple points of alignment exist. If an observer

The Taj Mahal in Agra, India, combines Islamic, Persian, Ottoman and Indian architectural styles.

stands at one of two points along the central axis of the gardens on the day of the solstice, the Sun can be observed to rise and set in a line with pavilions at the gardens' corners. Standing at the center reveals additional points of alignment. This construction provides a strikingly symmetrical beauty to the building and grounds.

* * *

Survived the Chambers

Aging holo-hoaxsters seem intent on outdoing each other for the most outrageous stories of survival in Nazi "death camps." Recently, a 90-year-old Jewess, Gena Turgel, born in Krakow, Poland, claimed she spent 2.5 years in the Plaszow concentration camp, because her family could not escape to relatives in Chicago in time. Then, she alleges she was "marched" to Auschwitz-Birkenau, where Dr. Mengele supposedly experimented on her, and she survived the "gas chambers" because they "didn't work" that day (or any other day she was there). According to NBC News, "After two months, as the Red Army advanced . . . she was sent on a 'death march,' first to Buchenwald . . . and then to Belsen, where she shared a barracks with the dying Dutch [sic] teenager, Anne Frank." She claimed that crying in Auschwitz "could have you shot." No doubt there was suffering at the end of the war, due to Allied bombing of supply lines. Elie Wiesel finally has some competition for the most creative imagination in the field of "Holocaust Studies."

* * *

American Indian Ancestors

Recent analyses of DNA from the remains of Mal'ta Boy, found in south central Russia, have produced some interesting surprises. The ancient skeleton, estimated to be 24,000 years old, shows a distinct ancestral relationship with some American Indians, but not with East Asians. In fact, his genetic origins are distinctly European or West Asian. This result threw court historians into a quandary, since it opposes the "accepted" hypotheses of the origins of the American Indian. While some "Redmen" show genetic evidence of interbreeding with modern Western Europeans in recent centuries, the Mal'ta Boy's heritage is thousands of years older. His paternal Y-DNA is from the R haplogroup, indicating a distinct relationship to the later Germanic, Keltic and Slavic tribes in particular. The maternal mtDNA haplogroup is U, which is also primarily found today in Europe and Asia west of the Altai Mountains. It is hypothesized that the mixing with East Asians occurred at a much later date.

* * *

Macabre Denture Stories

As history progressed and sugar became more widely consumed, the incidence of tooth decay increased, and dentures became more commonplace. Early versions were typically made of ivory or animal bone and incorporated teeth from exhumed bodies or executed criminals. Teeth were often plucked from those who had died of syphilis, infecting the new owners. Well into the 19th century, body snatchers followed armies into battle or were already embedded as career soldiers, harvesting bags full of teeth from dead soldiers, both friend and foe. These ghouls carried "pinchers" (heavy, smooth-jawed pliers) specifically for pulling teeth from those killed. Such trophies, known as Waterloo teeth, fetched a high price from surgeons and dentists. The destitute civilians also sold their teeth (and hair). The teeth were extracted without benefit of anesthesia. By the way, it was not until the 1830s that toothbrushes began to be mass produced. The Battle of Waterloo in 1815 saw about 43,500 men—generally young and healthy—killed, most of them buried in mass graves. Their teeth were pulled as part of the burial process. Barrels of teeth flooded the market and were shipped all over the world.

Scholar Charles MacKay claims that as many as 600,000 people were executed for being witches, generally between 1300 and 1700, in Europe, amounting to what he claims was a "Medieval holocaust."

Medieval Holocaust

Witches and people suspected of being witches were unpopular during the Middle Ages, at least with those in power. The number of people killed for witchcraft may amount to genocidal levels. Court historians err on the side of minimalization by generally skipping the 13th century and by otherwise using very low estimates—partly because they cannot possibly adequately sample the murderous behavior. Alleges scientific historian Greg Laden, while the court historians place the number of the slain in the tens of thousands, a more realistic figure would be about 600,000. We must bear in mind, he says, that "witch" killing did not begin in 1300, nor did it end in 1700. In one incident alone, he claims, about 33,000 people were killed as witches, having been so declared by the pope: "The people of Stedinger were settlers, mostly from Holland, who opened up marshy land next to Friesland, on the Weser. For refusing to pay tithes to the archbishop of Bremen, a crusade was preached against them, and they were wiped out in 1234" (audio book, *Witch Mania*, by Charles MacKay).

TBR CULTURAL STUDIES

The Germans

By Ronald L. Ray

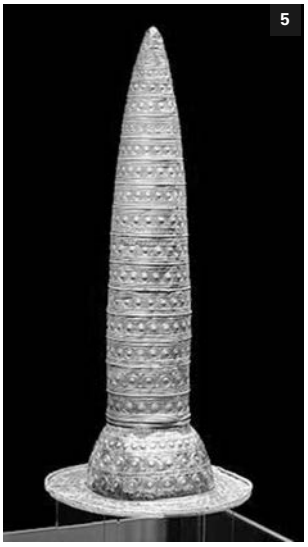
The history of the Germans is in many ways the history of European and North American civilization itself. It is the story of the many Germanic tribes, emerging from the dim mists of the past and coalescing over the centuries into the various cultural and political groupings we recognize today—including some, like the French, whom we typically no longer think of as "Germanic."

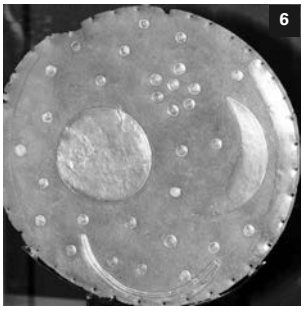
In this series of essays, we propose to consider the origins of the German people and some of the key points of their cultural development through time. Along the way, we will tell the story here and there of some of the tribes, and also the *Volksdeutsche* (ethnic Germans living in other lands) who are perhaps less known to us in America, but who display some unique aspect of "being German," or who were at some key crossroads of history. And, of course, we will give an account of some very notable German individuals.

Throughout all of this, the question which plagues us is, "When did the Germanic people (or some portion of them) cease being single or confederated tribes and start being 'the Germans?'" It is a question to which no scholar has given a fully satisfactory answer, but one which must guide our studies. As Johannes Haller pointed out, already at the time of the German Weimar Republic:

> For one considers the Germans [*Deutsche*] and the Germanic peoples [*Germanen*] as equivalent. With what right? It is undebatable that the Scandinavian peoples also belonged to the Germanen; but it has all the same never occurred to anyone to include their history in the German [history]. To the Germanic peoples belong also the English. . . . And yet, the thought has occurred to no one to portray the history of the English, or even only of the Anglo-Saxons, as a part of German history. That is an obvious non-sequitur: if the Goths and Lombards belong to it, why not also the Danes and Anglo-Saxons?[1]

Let us then "begin at the beginning"—not of the Germans (although "Teutons" might be a better translation of *Deutsche*), but of their forebears, the Germanic tribes. As the late Archduke Otto von Habsburg taught his children, one must know where he is from, in order to know where he is going.





THE ORIGINS

We will not begin *precisely* at the beginning, since that is highly speculative in light of surviving evidence. But we will start from a point long before the beginning of written history of the Germanic peoples. And that is in the later Mesolithic period—the end of the Middle Stone Age—about 3000 to 5000 B.C., according to most scholars.

At this time, the Germanic tribes had not yet come into existence, but there was a Northern Megalithic culture in northern Central Europe and Scandinavia which must be considered one of the forerunners of the Germans to come. Based on the types of megaliths and other evidence found, the Northern people of the time, when the climate was far milder than now, were not Indo-European in origin. We may likely consider this "Proto-Nordic" people as a part of the Old Europeans, more or less Mediterranean in origin, distinct both genetically and culturally from the other tribes who would later enter the region (from the east or southeast), intermingle with the Proto-Nordics, and form the earliest beginnings of the Germanic tribes.[2]

It is fairly certain that early Europeans had developed an agricultural economy at least by 3000-2500 B.C, during the Neolithic period (Later Stone Age). Local climate and soil conditions determined how much this economy depended on farming or livestock.

The Ancient Germans

Pictured (facing page): 1) Modern-day re-enactors sail their meticulously crafted Viking ship, the *Gragan Harald Fair Hair*, the largest and most authentic viking warship created since A.D. 1200. Interest in things Teutonic and Norse has been rekindled recently with several television series about the Vikings. 2) Megalithic tomb near Nobbin on Rügen Island. Single standing stones were sometimes placed around a dolmen, forming a rectangle, trapezoid or circle. The interior of the dolmen was then divided into small compartments with slabs of upright stone. 3) Examples of corded ware from about 2900-2400 B.C. 4) Examples of finely crafted "boat-shaped" battle axes made by the Corded Ware people. They are alternatively thus known as the "Battle Axe people." 5) The Berlin Golden Hat (ca. 900 B.C.) is a late Bronze Age artifact made of thin gold leaf. It served as the covering of a long conical brimmed headdress. 6) The Nebra Sky Disk. This disk, found near Sachsen-Anhalt, Germany, was created about 1600 B.C. and is associated with the Unetice culture. It is inlaid with gold symbols and is thought to be an astronomical instrument, as it depicts the cycles of the Moon and several star clusters. The disk is the oldest known "portable instrument" showing such astronomical sophistication. 7) The Trundholm Sun chariot is a late Bronze Age artifact discovered in Denmark. The ancient Germans believed the Sun was drawn across the sky in a chariot and then returned at night to its starting point, thus only one side was gilded.

About this same time, a new people appeared on the scene. The Proto-Nordics built tombs for multiple bodies of the deceased, which sometimes served for several generations. But archaeological evidence from the Neolithic era shows the intrusion of something foreign and entirely new in Northern Europe: the so-called Corded Ware/Single Grave/Battle Axe culture. As one would expect, these names derive from key elements of the new culture.

We find at this time a new type of pottery, decorated by winding and impressing rope or cord onto the wet clay to create various distinctive designs, thus, "Corded Ware culture." Similarly, and perhaps most radically, individual human graves now appear containing only single bodies, laid in a fetal position on their sides. The bodies were buried in the ground—something also distinct from the predecessor culture. This form of burial came to predominate for an extended period, until cremation became ascendant at a later time. Finally, we find the introduction of battle axes (known from their presence in excavated burials)—no doubt one of the reasons for the swiftness with which the Corded Ware people came to dominate from the Rhine River, across all of Northern Europe into Western Asia.

The Corded Ware people may have come from the steppes north of the Black Sea or possibly Central Europe—researchers are divided. They are, however, in part the descendants of the antecedent Yamna culture. With justice, the Corded Ware people may be considered the Proto-Indo-Europeans, not only culturally but linguistically. They are the ancestors of the Kelts, Germans, Balts and Slavs.

Interestingly, DNA studies in recent years have confirmed the archeological record. Most telling is the R1a1a haplogroup of Y-DNA, transmitted nearly unchanged over thousands of years from father to son. It is found in as much as 30% of Eastern European Slavic males and in significant percentages among the male descendants of the North Germanic Vikings. The geographic extent of the haplogroup shows a high correspondence to the geographic diffusion of Indo-European, particularly Nordic, culture. Later mutations can in several cases be traced to specific descendant groups of the Proto-Indo-Europeans.

The Corded Ware people quickly conquered or assimilated all in their path. This may in part be attributed to their use of the wheel, as demonstrated by their ox-drawn wains, and the horse—used for individual riders, but not yet to pull chariots or as draft animals. Their culture dominated northern Central and Eastern Europe from the Neolithic period, through its zenith in the Copper Age, until its decline in the early Bronze Age.

The subjugation of the Proto-Nordic Old Europeans and their gradual assimilation by, or amalgamation with, the Corded Ware people was complete by 1200 B.C. (the middle of the Bronze Age), and it is at this time that we can first speak of a Germanic people—although their geographic extent seems not to have been very great at first.

THE FIRST GERMANIC PEOPLE

It would appear that the Corded Ware people entered the territory of the Northern Megalithic people from the south or southeast. Based on the archeological record, they appear to have advanced north into what is now Schleswig-Holstein, and into Jutland, displacing the natives as they went. The latter were pushed across the Weser River to the west, and into Mecklenburg and Pomerania in the east. But in the more northerly part of their expansion, this displacement was not so complete, and a fusion of the two cultures began.

After the invasion and settlement by the Corded Ware Culture, there is no evidence of the arrival of any other people. Here is the beginning of the Germanic people.

> "When did the Germanic people cease being single or confederated tribes and start being 'the Germans?'"

Interestingly—although no satisfactory explanation of the cause has been found—by the later Bronze Age, these "Proto-Germanics" had taken up the custom of cremation of their dead, the ashes of whom were still buried. This practice evolved into that which we recognize from Viking times, and as described in Beowulf, for example.

> Then fashioned for him the folk of the Geats firm on the earth a funeral pile, / and hung it with helmets and harness of war / and breastplates bright, as the boon he asked; / and they laid amid it the mighty chieftain, / heroes mourning their master dear. / Then on the hill that hugest of bale-fires / the warriors wakened. Wood-smoke rose / black over blaze, and blent was the roar / of flame with weeping (the wind was still), / till the fire had broken the frame of bones, / hot at the heart. In heavy mood / their misery mourned they, their master's death. . . .The folk of the Weders fashioned there / on the headland a barrow broad and high, / by ocean-farers far descried. . . . Then about the barrow the battle-keen rode, / atheling born, a band of 12, / lament to make, to mourn their king, / chant their dirge, and their chieftain honor.[3]

For a long time, relying on the ancient Roman historians, like Tacitus and Julius Caesar, people sometimes lumped together the Kelts with the Germanic tribes. To be sure, the error by the Romans, who were from an entirely different culture, was somewhat understandable. But it is

clear to us now, based on cultural artifacts, language and genetic factors (such as the R1b haplogroup of Y-DNA), that the early Kelts were a different, more southerly branch of the Indo-European peoples. "Cousins from afar," indeed, but distinct nonetheless.

The Iron Age overlapped somewhat with the end of the Bronze Age, beginning about 1000 B.C. However, in Northern Europe, it got something of a late start, and the Early Iron Age there lasted more than a millennium, approximately 800 B.C.-500 A.D. During this period, Germanic territorial expansion was hindered until sometime before the birth of Christ by the powerful Kelts to the south and west, and by the Illyrians in the Baltic.

The Germanic people were in large measure, in fact, dependent for trade upon the Kelts, as evidenced in part by many Keltic words, like that for iron, in the Germanic language. Francis Owen, in *The Germanic People: Their Origin, Expansion & Culture*, somewhat humorously calls this a sort of Keltic "iron curtain," hemming in their northern neighbors. He continues:

> But the North was ready for expansion. This had begun even before the end of the Bronze Age in those areas immediately adjacent to and south of the Schleswig-Holstein zone, and eastward along the Baltic. It seems as if during the Bronze Age in the North there had been a gradual accumulation of dynamic energy which was continually threatening to break out of the ethnic bounds of the culture, and this energy was finally unloosed in the Iron Age. For a time the struggle was against the Keltic power and then, after the collapse of the Kelts, against the Roman. Finally the Germanic wave rolled with overwhelming force over the whole of Central and part of Western Europe, causing the collapse of the first really universal empire.[4]

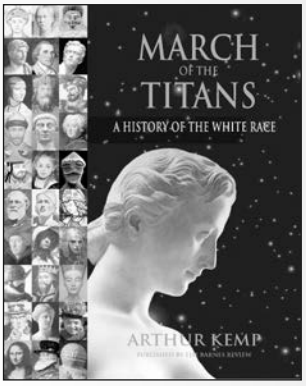
This migration was not without cause, of course. In part, it may be that the wealth of the Keltic cities drew the attention of the Germanic people. But there was a far more significant motivator for this first *Voelkerwanderung*, this first migration of peoples: Mother Nature. Contrary to the claims of cultural communists today, "climate change" always has been with us. The Earth experiences various weather cycles in an unending variation. Some factors, like ocean currents, follow a very long cycle, while others are of a much shorter duration.

At the time of which we are speaking, the northern climate had turned decidedly colder, limiting agricultural production. And in many areas, as traditions of Germanic tribes related even centuries later—confirmed by modern geology—natural disasters forced the Nordic folk, in a bid for survival, to seek new homes. The sea levels rose and flooded the northern lands, salting the soil and making it unusable. This was the tale heard by the Romans from the Cimbri and Teutones, and even from the Goths. It is sup-

If you don't own it, you must!

MARCH OF THE TITANS

A HISTORY OF THE WHITE RACE



The idea for writing this massive volume (softcover, 8.25 x 11 inches, 596 pages, 3 lbs. in weight) came, according to the author Arthur Kemp, from a perusal of the history section of the Jagger Library at the University of Cape Town, South Africa, in 1983. While undertaking some research, the author came across a volume covering the history of the Chinese people. This prompted Kemp to look for a volume on the White race. What he found instead was volume after volume on every race and culture group except Caucasians.

Confounded, the author decided then that he would compile a volume on the one race that was not exclusively covered in any book he could find anywhere: the White race. And he wanted to write it from a White perspective.

And that is what we have here in *March of the Titans: A History of the White Race—35,000 Years of History*, one of the most important books ever written.

Starting with a politically incorrect discussion of race, ethnicity and culture, Kemp has compiled 70 chapters, 14 eye-opening appendices and a complete index covering nearly every conceivable fact and date of importance to the history of White culture from Cro-Magnon man to the attempted destruction of the white race in modern times. More than 700 pieces of art in B&W accentuate the detailed text and four pages of color photographs grace the centerspread.

There is something in this book for everyone—including those of other races. This book would make a great gift for anyone who wants to see an honest history of the White race.

March of the Titans: A History of the White Race ($42, oversized softcover, laminated full-color cover, signature sewn, parchment endpapers, 596 pages, shrink-wrapped, #464). Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. Send request to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 to charge a copy of this book today. See also www.BarnesReview.com.

IN FUTURE ISSUES of THE BARNES REVIEW: the Germanic tribes; Arminius and the defeat of the Roman legions; Charlemagne; a "Holy Roman Empire" becomes that of the "German nation"; Otto the Great; and much more. Shown here, history enthusiasts re-enact the clash of the Germanic tribes of "Hermann" (Arminius) and the Roman legions of Varus at the Battle of Teutoberg Forest, fought in A.D. 9.

posed that the climate disruption climaxed about 500 B.C.

Often the Germanic intruders were rebuffed—or destroyed. But again and again they came, until they had succeeded in spreading far into the surrounding territories. And as Owen remarks, "Once such tremendous movements are under way the pressures arise from all points and there is no cessation until the restless waves of people either find a permanent place in which to settle or are swallowed up by the tides."[5] By the time of Christ, the Germanic tribes already had conquered a region relatively similar to what the popular German imagination in the 18th and 19th centuries would begin to call *Grossdeutschland*—Greater Germany, the great German homeland. But the Germanic flood was far from high tide, and by the beginning of the Early Middle Ages, following the collapse of the Western Roman Empire, the Germanic peoples would have inundated nearly all of Europe, changing its culture and way of life forever. ✦

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Dienekes' Anthropology Blog, "Y-chromosomes and mtDNA from Eulau (Corded Ware Culture, Germany)," Nov. 19, 2008, http://dienekes.blog spot.com /2008/11/y-chromosomes-and-mtdna-from- eulau.html.

Eupedia, "Corded Ware Culture (c. 3,000-2,350 BCE)," http://www.eupedia.com/genetics/corded_ware_culture.shtml.

Kemp, Arthur, *March of the Titans: A History of the White Race*, Washington, D.C., THE BARNES REVIEW, 2006.

Owen, Francis, *The Germanic People: Their Origin, Expansion & Culture*, New York, Dorset Press, 1960.

Wikipedia, "Corded Ware Culture," http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corded_Ware_culture.

Wikipedia, "Proto-Indo-Europeans," http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proto-Indo-Europeans.

Winther, Amelie, "Wo beginnt die deutsche Geshichte?," *National-Zeitung*, 63/Nr. 42 (Oct. 11, 2013), p. 12.

ENDNOTES:

1 Johannes Haller, *Die Epochen der Deutschen Geschichte* [The Epochs of German History], quoted in National-Zeitung, 63/Nr. 42 (Oct. 11, 2013), p. 12.

2 This, at least, is the view of Francis Owen in his book, *The Germanic People: Their Origin, Expansion & Culture*. Arthur Kemp, in *March of the Titans: A History of the White Race*, on the other hand, considers the Proto-Nordics to be also distinct from the Old Europeans, and that some of the cultural migration and development we are discussing took place far further back in time.

3 The funeral of Beowulf, *Beowulf*, lines 3137-3172, translated by G. B. Gummere, *The Oldest English Epic*, cited by Francis Owen, *The Germanic People: Their Origin, Expansion & Culture*, pp. 59-60.

4 Owen, *op. cit.*, pp. 70-71.

5 *Ibid.*, p. 74.

RONALD L. RAY is an assistant editor of THE BARNES REVIEW and a freelance author, whose articles appear frequently in our sister publication, AMERICAN FREE PRESS.

First There Was *Churchill's War . . .*
Then There Was *Hitler's War . . .*
And Now the Best Book Ever on WWII?

NEW FROM AFP!

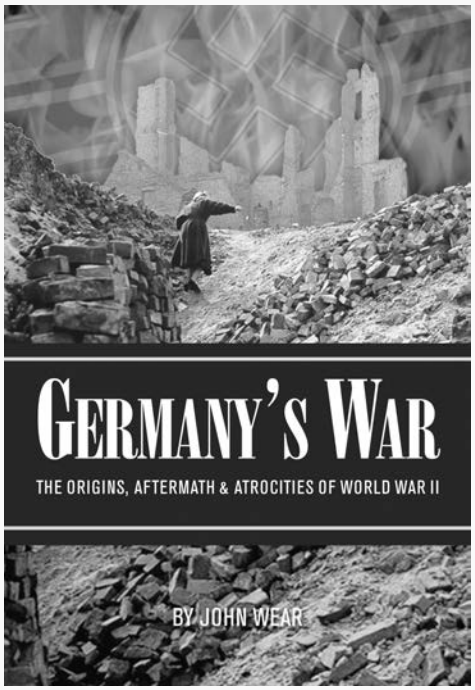
GERMANY'S WAR:
THE ORIGINS, AFTERMATH & ATROCITIES OF WORLD WAR II

Establishment historians characterize National Socialist Germany as a uniquely barbaric, vile and criminal regime that was totally responsible for starting World War II and carrying out some of the most heinous war crimes in world history. *Germany's War* by John Wear refutes this characterization of Germany, bringing history into accord with the facts.

Germany's War documents that the Allied leaders of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States were primarily responsible for starting and prolonging World War II—costing million of lives. Far from being the conqueror of Europe, Adolf Hitler saved it from Stalin.

The leaders of Great Britain and the United States also adopted policies designed to force war with Germany. Britain's unconditional guarantee to Poland led to horrific acts of violence against Poland's ethnic Germans and, thus, Germany was forced to invade Poland to end these atrocities. Franklin Roosevelt's numerous provocations, including a shoot-on-sight policy against German shipping and leaked plans of a United States invasion of Germany, forced Germany to declare war on the United States, despite Hitler's desire for peace.

This book also reports the Allied mass murder of the German people after the end of World War II, during which the Allies—led by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower—mur-



dered approximately 1.5 million German prisoners of war through intentional starvation and exposure to the elements. Probably a minimum 2.1 million ethnic Germans expelled from their homes also died in what was supposed to be an "orderly and humane" relocation. Finally, the Allies murdered millions of additional Germans through intentional starvation after the war ended—plus much more.

INTRODUCTION: War Is Hell
1. Chief Culprit: Josef Stalin & the USSR
2. FDR & America's Second Crusade
3. The Forced War: How WWII Began
4. Allied Conspiracy to Prolong WWII
5. Allied Prisoner of War Camps
6. The German Expellees
7. History's Most Terrifying Peace
8. The Alleged Genocide of European Jewry
9. Crimes in German Concentration Camps
10. German Crimes During WWII

EPILOGUE: Creation of the Modern World
BIBLIOGRAPHY / INDEX

Germany's War

Deluxe softcover
521 pages—illustrated
1,000+ Bibliographical Entries
350+ Index Entries
1,000+ Footnotes
Planned Retail Price: $35

LOW INTRODUCTORY PRICE!

$25 for 1 copy
$24 each for 2 copies
$23 each for 3 copies
$22 each for 4 copies
$21 each for 5 copies

ADD S&H:

Inside U.S. add $4 S&H for one.
Add $6 S&H for 2 copies
Add $8 S&H for 3 copies
Add $10 S&H for 4 or more.

ORDER HERE

Germany's War: The Origins, Aftermath & Atrocities of World War II, 514 pages, $25 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. is available from AMERICAN FREE PRESS, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Call AFP toll free at 1-888-699-6397 to charge. You can also order at www.AmericanFreePress.net. Prices do not include S&H. Outside U.S. email shop@americanfreepress.net.

1-888-699-NEWS
Toll Free—Mon.-Thu. 9-5

Former Violent Russian Terrorist Exposes Jewish Revolutionaries

Lev Tikhomirov abandons terror cell that assassinated Alexander II and reveals the inner secrets of the forces that orchestrated the overthrow of the Christian czars

Lev Tikhomirov remains almost entirely unknown among English-language readers. There is very good reason for this. He was a member of the terrorist cell "People's Will," the group who murdered Czar Alexander II in 1881. Tikhomirov, seeing that he was one of the only non-Jewish members of the group, and appalled by the loathsome murder of the highly popular Christian leader, abandoned the revolution and became one of the most articulate defenders of monarchy and the Orthodox Church before World War I.

Edited and Translated by
Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson

Revolutionary terrorism became a fact of life in Russia by 1870. For the most part, the terror cells were small. Their ideology had an esoteric and exoteric nature. The exoteric doctrine was couched in the language of popular demands, or demands as viewed by the Left. The real doctrine, the hidden core, was kept only for initiates. This was demonstrated in Dostoevsky's novel *The Possessed*. Dostoevsky, himself a former revolutionary, knew this first hand. The mainstream press and academia report only the exoteric doctrine for obvious reasons.

One of the myths about revolutions and leftist violence is that they are part of a campaign for equality and are directed against the elites. In truth, leftist revolutions without exception have been driven by the elite and motivated by secular ideologies. Without fail, they create a clique of rulers with absolute claim to rule, a claim known to initiates during the initial phase of terror. The elite often go to great pains to hide their involvement. History texts are littered with revolutionary conspiracies that seem to come from nowhere, yet are in fact organized with great precision.

In Russia, terrorism became a way of life. It was almost exclusively Jewish and made up of the highest and most wealthy elites of urban society. These groups are only rarely understood because of the deliberate misreporting of the groups' purpose and goals by journalists and historians of all stripes. However, the unanimous testimony of former revolutionaries, from Dostoevsky and Tikhomirov to Whitaker Chambers, speaks of a deliberate plan of subterfuge and elitism.

THE NARODNAYA VOLYA

The most violent and amoral terror organization in Russia was Narodnaya Volya (the "People's Will"), the group that murdered Czar Alexander II in 1881. Its membership was almost entirely Jewish and included members Vera Figner (its leader), Gesia Gelfman, Lyudmila Volkenstein, Pavel Axelrod, Mikhail Ashenbrenner, Lev Sternberg (Chaim Leiba) and Alexander Shtromberg. In fact, Narodnaya Volya could be called a Jewish ethnic movement.

While some will no doubt recoil at the above statements, one need not be a Black Hundred royalist to see both the Jewish nature of these groups and the fact that

The Assassination of Czar Alexander II

On the morning of March 13, 1881, an attempt was made on the life of Czar Alexander II. Even though Alexander had been asked not to travel out of the Winter Palace that day by his top security officer, Gen. Count Loris Melikoff, the czar refused, discounting the possibility of an attack on his life. While traveling in his carriage, a terrorist threw a bomb under the vehicle. It exploded and blew off the back of the carriage. The czar emerged uninjured, but another assassin approached him with a revolver. This would-be killer was mobbed by the crowd and subdued. But, even as the czar insisted that his bodyguards attend to those who had been injured in the blast, a third assassin came forward (shown above) and detonated a bomb at the feet of the czar. The blast severely wounded Alexander. Both of his legs were broken, and the lower part of his body was torn and bloody. He is alleged to have said, "I am cold, my friend, so cold. Take me to the Winter Palace to die." The assassin—Nicholas Elnikoff—became one of the modern world's first suicide bombers.

many are financed by the elite. The godfather of Russian anarchism, Mikhail Bakunin, wrote:

> Himself a Jew, Marx has around him, in London and France, but especially in Germany, a multitude of more or less clever, intriguing, mobile, speculating Jews, such as Jews are everywhere: commercial or banking agents, writers, politicians, correspondents for newspapers, with one foot in the bank, the other in the socialist movement. And with their behinds sitting on the German daily press, they have taken possession of all the newspapers. You can imagine what kind of sickening literature they produce. Now this entire Jewish world—which forms a single profiteering sect, a people of bloodsuckers, a single gluttonous parasite, closely and intimately united not only across national borders but across all differences of political opinion—today stands for the most part at the disposal of Marx and at the same time at the disposal of Rothschild. I am certain that Rothschild for his part greatly values the merits of Marx, and that Marx for his part feels instinctive attraction and great respect for Rothschild. (Bakunin, *Works*, vol. III)

People's Will advocated mass extermination and the erection of a totalitarian police state ruling from a central capital. Advocating total nationalization of land in public while promising the peasants private property was quite typical of Leftist double-speak at the time. Lenin claimed to desire the redistribution of land to peasants while privately advocating collectivization.

In his famous 1956 book on Russian revolutionary terror, A. Yarmolinsky writes:

> When the fortunes of the [People's Will] were at this low ebb, there occurred a significant and rather paradoxical shift in its ideology. The issue of its organ, dated to Feb. 5, 1882, contained a striking statement. If the masses spontaneously effect a social revolution, at the time when the conspirators seize political power, the leading article read, then the task of the Provisional Government will be merely "to sanction the economic equality wrested by the people from their age-old oppressors and exploiters." But the people may fail to act. In that

> case the Provisional Government will not only establish a free political order but will make an economic revolution by abolishing the right of private property in land and other means of production. Only then will the Constituent Assembly be made up of "true representatives of the people." (Yarmolinsky, 1956, chapter 16)

Such scholarly admissions are not common. The above quote does not develop why or how such views are "striking" or "paradoxical." In chapter 11, Yarmolinsky states:

> It was plain that, as Kravchinsky put it, socialist propaganda was making no more impression on the masses than a beanshooter would on a stone wall. Why had they failed to win the ear of the peasant? Had their message been too remote for his needs? Was there something basically wrong with their whole outlook?

The solution was to "organize," with greater focus on centralization. The fact is that the "masses" or the "people" are whoever the Left demands they be. The fact that people are mere "masses" to the revolutionaries shows just how little they value their humanity.

THE POGROMS

Since the pogroms come up constantly as a way to excuse leftist terrorism and shift attention elsewhere, some historical light should be shed on them. It is argued that pogroms were mindless attacks on Jews by Russian monarchists and Black Hundred fanatics after the murder of Czar Alexander. Jews were "totally innocent, unarmed victims," and the attacks were "merely an example of scapegoating." To add insult to fantasy, all of this was allegedly financed by the Russian government. No mainline publication in English rejects this view.

First of all, the pogroms in the 1880s-1890s had nothing to do with the assassination of Alexander. Jewish militias had existed in cities like Odessa for much of the middle 19th century. Millions of Jews lived in Odessa, probably the most Jewish city in the world at the time. The militias were there to protect Jewish capital. Police reports are consistent that leftist organizations alone benefited from the violence and were likely the culprits.

More importantly, about 1 million Jews lived in western Ukraine by 1890. Some cities were entirely Jewish in composition. Beginning in the 1870s, Jews had bought much of the region, serving as absentee landlords and controlling the labor of Christian peasants.

Contrary to the myth that Jews could not own land, they, in fact, possessed almost 50,000 Christians as serfs on their properties. Though serfdom had been abolished, contemporaries report that the Jewish absentee landlords exploited their peasants far worse than during serfdom. (Platonov, 2005)

"Contrary to the myth that Jews could not own land, they possessed almost 50,000 Christians as serfs on their properties."

The results were not pogroms, but riots and shootouts. Of the dead, by 1900, about 55% were non-Jewish. The first time pogroms occurred were in Odessa from 1821 to 1871. These, of course, were not pogroms against Jews, but were riots between Greek and Jewish merchants. Of the 150 cities where pogroms occurred after the murder of Alexander II, 19 Jews were reported killed, while the Western press said that "millions" were slaughtered. Pobedonostsev and Russian conservatives condemned the violence, and official society was sympathetic to the Jews. (RNE, 2006)

Jewish historian Y. Hesse says the pogroms at this time were created by the "populists" and other terror cells seeking to provoke general confusion and sympathy for the Jewish cause. In fact, Hesse argues that, in total, the pogroms after the Jewish murder of Alexander led to two Jewish deaths. Hesse writes: "Indeed, the Jewish population of the southern provinces is in prosperous economic conditions. However, local peasants are extremely poor. Since Jews took most of the land and raised rent significantly, life became unbearable for the peasants." (Quoted in Platonov, 2005)

Official documents from the municipalities of Odessa, Kiev and Kishinev have been deliberately overlooked in the absurd American analyses of the pogroms. Odessa was the hotbed of Marxism in southern Russia. On Oct. 18, 1905, in the midst of the Russo-Japanese war, a series of huge and violent Communist rallies featured thousands of armed Jewish youths. Without any government interference, the Jewish militias engaged in extorting shop owners to finance the Red cause. In the inevitable clash with Russian patriots, the local press universally reported that unarmed Jews were attacked by Black Hundred activists for no reason.

One of these October rallies in Odessa featured the defacing of a portrait of Nicolas II by a Communist lawyer named Reithman—clearly a deliberate provocation. Armed Jews were ready for the ensuing fight between Russians and Jews.

On Nov. 14, 1905, armed Jewish groups looted Odessa for the sake of funding the revolution. The few police on duty were shot at, while the nearest military regiment was ordered to stand down. Once the troops were withdrawn, the people's militia created a Provisional Government and engaged in expropriation of gentile property. Shortly after, an unarmed royalist demonstration was met with a hail of Jewish bullets. Several were killed, and among the injured were 200 Russians and 70 Jews. This was reported in the

Western press as an "anti-Jewish" pogrom.

LEV TIKHOMIROV

Lev Tikhomirov (1852-1923) is one of the great rightist thinkers in the late Russian empire. The lack of writings available to the English-speaking reader is lamentable, especially given the significance of his work to the anti-revolutionary cause during and after World War I. What makes him more important than most in this field is that he was once a member of the People's Will.

Tikhomirov spoke of the Jewish, ultra-elite membership of the group, the curious non-existence of law enforcement and their ability to travel abroad with no problem. Awash in foreign funds, the most violent of terror cells was romanticized by both the Russian press of the day and the corrupt academic elite in America.

As a member of the People's Will, Tikhomirov was arrested and imprisoned in 1873 for his activities. In 1888, while in a very comfortable Swiss exile, he wrote *Why I am No Longer a Revolutionary*, which marked his move to royalism and Orthodoxy. After the senseless murder of Czar Alexander, the nature of the revolutionaries was made clear.

Translated here is a brief part of his *The Philosophical and Religious Doctrine of History*, 1913. It comprises important passages from Section VII, "The New Israel" and a brief passage on the Kabbala from section IV (chapter 28). It is a fairly complete view of his developing concept of Jews and their role in the revolution.

"THE NEW ISRAEL"

"The new Judaism seems to have no real belief system. The idea of the Kabbala is pantheistic while the authors of the Talmud are pagans. The problem is that a belief system for Jews is not considered important; only actions are. Following the law is the fullness of the law. What is God? For the modern Jew, it is the uncertainty of all doctrine, from the Kabbala to the tablets of Moses the Law Giver. It leaves the Jew with only action. . . .

"What sort of morality can be based on Jewish cosmopolitanism? Judaism has faith; it exists with some trace knowledge of God but still functions as a mechanical application of legal norms. Legalism knows no love; the inner man is not affected. The law can be followed as a result of training, habit or the desire for social esteem. This is no longer a virtue.

"Christianity says you have to believe in certain doctrines as true, and, by virtue of that, action follows. The new Jewry says that one can believe as one pleases. But this point of view destroys man as a moral person. Following the law in this case is a purely formal rather than a moral act. Moses Mendelssohn says that 'the state and religion are one' and 'the relation of man to God and to society completely integrated.'

"But how can this be? Are God and society the same? Even if we assume that God dwells in social life, His presence in the church is not of this type, regardless. Christians do not venerate the social body. However, once the church and the social body become one, God is quickly forgotten. The point is that the new Jewry is completely at odds with the view of the ancient Jews.

"Ancient Judaism was based on the knowledge of God

THE FALL & RISE OF RUSSIA

Russia's Agony: An Eyewitness Account of the Russian Revolution. By Robert Wilton. The author—*The London Times* correspondent in Russia—provided the first Western eyewitness account of the monumental events that resulted in the creation of the Soviet Union from the ashes of the world's biggest Christian state. Wilton provides a full historical background and the disastrous course of World War I for Russia, which set the scene for the bloody and brutal seizure of power by the Bolsheviks and their Jewish leaders. He then details the Red Terror's full enormity, exposing the utter brutality of the Reds, and ends with the optimistic—and incorrect—hope that Bolshevism and Communism would be short lived. If you want to know what really happened in the Russian Revolution, here it is. Softcover, 404 pages, #634, *$27* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Russian Populist: The Political Thought of Vladimir Putin. Russian president Vladimir Putin is one of the most reviled politicians in the West. But his political and economic successes are too startling to be debated. With high rates of economic growth, military and police reform, and a concerted attack on official corruption, Putin has become a trusted populist leader, and a significant figure in global nationalism, non-alignment and multipolarity. By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.—an acknowledged expert on Slavic and Russian studies. Softcover, 178 pages, #630, ***$25*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism & Orthodoxy. By Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson, former editor of TBR. Academic historians, liberals and Communists have been fashioning a fantasy world around Russian history for nearly 100 years, spreading slander and myth about an entire population. Here's the first book in English that sets out to defend the history of czarist Russia from St. Vladimir to Ivan the Terrible to Peter the Great to Catherine the Great to Czar Nicholas II and all in between—Russia before bloody Bolshevism. Softcover, 246 pages, #368, ***$25*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

BONUS: ALL ORDERS WILL GET A FREE COPY of Juergen Graf's Holocaust exposé *The Giant With Feet of Clay: Raul Hilberg and His Standard Work on the Holocaust* until June 30, 2015—absolutely FREE. Inside the U.S. add $5 S&H on orders up to $50. Add $10 on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 on orders over $100. Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H. Send request with payment to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Wash-

that could then be spread to others. Today, they cannot teach what they do not know. . . . Jewish morality centers around carrying out the proper acts. This is done at the same time their own supremacy as a people is preached. This means that one morality exists for Jews and another for the rest of us.

"Conversion is impossible, since converts are not genetically related to Abraham. A foreigner cannot believe in Jewish supremacy, since it limits the rights of all non-Jews. Becoming a Jew is not about faith but about genetic inheritance. In the Talmud, Rabbi Akiba argues that the rabbis knew God better than the prophets, due to the universality of the rabbinic message, while the prophets spoke only to the local community.

"One crucial doctrine of the new Jews is their concern with individual freedom. Freedom in social life was initially connected with the idea of Jewish domination. The old religious idea of the Messiah is replaced by the notion of the Messianic aspect of the Jewish people, showing the total merger of religion and state. Law matters, not God. This means that Jews matter alone, since they are both the executors of the law and the genetic descendants from those for which it was made.

"This ideological nonsense will produce the Antichrist walking 'in his own name.' The Jews reject the Messiah, and their own god is born, by definition, as anti-Christ. However, this development has not been unanimously accepted by all Jews. If this conception of Israel takes over, then it negates the Old Testament and the legitimate good the old religion can offer. Their world mission is not based on knowledge of God but on the destruction of others. This is the origin of the Antichrist, or he who comes in his own name, rather than in God's. . . .

"The Talmud has cut the Jews off from the rest of humanity. In actual action, the law can contain the essential ties that bind man to God. However, scriptures are something else, since brotherhood in that case is fraternity under a single father. Now, the rabbis interpret scriptures to the detriment of others and even refer to the goyim as animals. Yet, the kernel of old truth here can still be revived. . . .

"In the Christian era, the Jews maintained their two historical features: earthly power and selfless service to an ideal. One motivated the Pharisees, the other the Apostles. Looking into modern Jewry, we can say that the legacy of the Pharisees has dominated.

"But we also see a part not looking for earthly rewards, but truth. At the moment when the fate of the world will reach its end, the Jews will show both of these traits to the full."

MORE FROM "THE NEW ISRAEL":

"Spanish Jews were free at one time. However, seeking to destroy Christianity, they supported the Arian movement. When the monarchs of the Germanic Visigoths rejected Arianism, they, naturally, restricted Jewish preaching. Jews, now not permitted to own Christian slaves, saw themselves 'oppressed.' The Jews, to retaliate, used the developing Islamic juggernaut as a means to restore their freedom. They assisted the Islamic conquerors, betraying the Christian populations as they opened the city gates. They did this in Toledo, and Christians were massacred as a result.

"[T]he Jews were closely organized in each country, and the international Jewish organizations were in constant communication, warning about possible persecution, offering asylum and assisting one another in economics. This network gave Judaism its power. [Jewish] support for trade was international and designed especially for him. This was the cause of his rule in economic life and was resented by the non-Jewish population. Rulers, however, loved the access to easy credit.

"The Jewish international was well organized. Powerful Jews created a financial network as early as the 18th century."

"The Jewish international was well organized. Powerful Jews created a financial network as early as the 18th century. Moses Mendelssohn and Moses Montefiore dominated in the 19th century. They were known as the 'Jewish princes,' just as Theodore Herzl [was]. Some communities are secret, but a purely and totally cosmopolitan Jewish financial network was created by Montefiore.

"Moses Montefiore, from Spain, bet on the loss of Napoleon and made his fortune. His network was essential. Strictly observing all the requirements of Jewish law, he could pass for an enlightened European. Jewish goals were covered over as 'philanthropy.' The strength of the network was its ability to use external and superficial flattery to make powerful friends. Their 'philanthropy' was based solely on what was good for all factions of Judaism, not a party.

"This network joined with groups of heretics and enemies of Christ, hiding their hostility behind the criticism of official church behavior. . . . They gradually distorted the Christian idea. Jews made friends with every heretical group. The Albigensian sect and the Hussites were both financed by Jews. They fought against Spain in the Netherlands. Cromwell gave them safe harbor in England as rebels and regicides. Protests against the Roman Catholic hierarchy were transferred by the enemies of Christianity to Christianity itself.

"The modern revolutions emancipated the Jews, making them a privileged nation. The basic idea of the revolu-

tionary state structure was that the private union or guild was abolished. The guilds undermined Jews by matching their coherence. Under the Revolution, French unions were banned. . . . As the Christians were atomized, the Jews became more cohesive. Nations were *passé* as Jews increased the power of their international network."

TIKHOMIROV ON THE KABBALA:

"The Kabbala is part of the occult doctrine undermining the foundations of the Christian system. It is supposed to be 'reformatory' and 'revolutionary,' as opposed to the older Christian concept. Human freedom is placed against the idea of hierarchy, or the submission to the will of God. Along with gnosticism, secret societies take their material from Kabbala. However, it is not democratic but aristocratic as a system. It is the oppressive system of submission to the rabbis that is advocated.

"For this movement, there is no power greater than that of man. For Kabbala, inequality is enshrined, since nature herself obeys the rabbinical magician. Some people are better endowed in the magical arts than others. Those less sensitive need to be ruled. This is not productive, but a 'mystic aristocracy' of magical control of the elements. Soon, a 'dynasty' formed about the Hasidic elite, in which magical ability was concentrated.

"Therefore, the Kabbalistic idea is far from democratic. Freemasonry is not either, but claims submission to secret 'higher elites.' It is remarkable that the 'higher initiates' have no open political power, since they rule by influence only. They have the ability to hypnotize their followers. The higher degrees of Masonry show these secret abilities in certain human beings.

"In Judaism, there has long existed the notion that 'God's Chosen' of Israel have stronger 'prophetic abilities' because of their racial descent from Abraham. These traits are, allegedly, found only in the Jews. Hence, this kind of gnosticism is removed from the European [mind set] and [at the same time increases] the global influence of Jewish elites. [The acceptance of this concept] coincides with the growth of Jewish influence on a global scale." ✦

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Ascher, A. (1965). "Pavel Axelrod: A Conflict Between Jewish Loyalty and Revolutionary Dedication." *Russian Review*, Vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 249-265.

Bakunin, Michael (1871). "Personliche Beziehungen zu Marx." In: *Gesammelte Werke*, B3, Berlin 1924: 204-216 (quoted from *The Libertarian Socialist Collective*).

Belfer, E. (1978). "Zemlya vs. Volya: From Narodnichestvo to Marxism." *Soviet Studies*, Vol. 30, No. 3, pp. 297-312.

Platonov, Oleg (2005). *Myths and Truths on the Pogroms*.

Russian Unity Party. "The Truth on the Pogroms," 2006 (unsigned article in Russian).

Yarmolinsky, Avrahm (1956). *Road to Revolution: A Century of Russian Radicalism.* Princeton University Press.

LEV TIKHOMIROV

Though born of a relatively well-off family (his father was a military doctor) and well educated, Lev Tikhomirov became a radical revolutionary, involved with the most violent of anti-Christian, anti-monarchist terrorist groups operating in Russia in the late 1800s. In 1873, Tikhomirov was arrested and locked up for four years for his subversive activities. After the assassination of Alexander II, he left Russia for Switzerland, and then France, where he had a change of heart in regard to his radical philosophy. By 1886, he had reformulated his thinking about the Jewish revolutionary movement of which he had been an integral part, saying: "From henceforth our only hope is Russia and the Russian people. We have nothing to gain from the revolutionaries. . . . In light of this, I have begun to reconsider my life. I must now build it in such a way so as to serve Russia according to the dictates of my conscience, independent of all parties."

Later he said in his memoirs: "I do not like my youth. It is full of the passioned desires of a corrupt heart, full of impurity, full of a stupid pride, a pride of someone who, while realizing his potential, has not yet matured to analytical thinking or independence of thought. I only begin to like my life from that point when I matured and was liberated [and] began to understand the meaning of life, [and] began to seek God."

MATTHEW RAPHAEL JOHNSON, PH.D. is originally from Union County, N.J. He completed his Ph.D. at the University of Nebraska, writing his dissertation on Michael Oakeshott's critique of modernity. His first job out of college was working with TBR. He is a former professor of history at Mt. St. Mary's University in Emmetsville, Md., and is a well-known student of Russian history. Matt's latest book is *Russian Populist: The Political Thought of Vladimir Putin*, available from TBR BOOK CLUB. Matt resides in Franklin County, Pa., where he teaches and writes on Russian history and politics from a nationalist and royalist point of view. All translations are Matt's.

Attorney Jailed Again

Sylvia Stolz has been given nearly two years in prison for "denying the holocaust" in a speech in Switzerland

By Ronald L. Ray

Sylvia Stolz is an outspoken, 51-year-old lawyer in Germany. At the end of February 2015, she was condemned by Judge Martin Rieder of the Munich State Court to 20 months in prison for alleged denial of the so-called Jewish holocaust during World War II and for "inciting racial hatred." But there is just one problem with Mrs. Stolz's "guilt"—she never denied anything.

Rieder, however, in true clairvoyant fashion, claimed to find the criminal act in what he said was the "meaning and purpose" of a talk Mrs. Stolz gave in 2012 at a conference in Switzerland, albeit the "denial" was "not at all so openly addressed." Instead of judging words and actions, he presumed to judge an unspoken intent—the ultimate in thought-crime prosecution.

This supposedly horrific act occurred at an event sponsored by the Anti-Censorship Coalition and was one speech among many. Some 2,000 people were there to hear Stolz talk about judicial censorship and gave her a standing ovation. It's all on video for the world to see—with English subtitles, no less.

Frau Stolz, the wife of imprisoned Revisionist Horst Mahler, is no stranger to persecution. In 2007, Stolz defended Revisionist historian Ernst Zuendel in German court from similar charges of "holocaust denial." But when she attempted to bring forth exculpatory evidence, namely, scientific and historiographic research, which at least raised legitimate questions about the existence or extent of a Jewish genocide in WWII, the judge disallowed her efforts and banned her from the trial. To her credit and honor, the intrepid lawyer continued her defense of Zuendel as they carried her out of the courtroom.

Because "holocaust denial" is a criminal offense in Germany, no evidence is admitted in favor of a defendant, which flies in the face of the "obvious facts" of purported genocide—even when that evidence is the truth. Lawyers who dare inject the truth into the proceedings, as Mrs. Stolz did for Zuendel, are punished swiftly and severely. That is how Mrs. Stolz landed in prison the first time for more than four years and was disbarred for five years.

So what happened in 2012 to get Mrs. Stolz into hot water again with the Trotskyites at the Ministry of Truth? What did the woman say?

Frau Stolz spoke about censorship: The deliberate and systematic repression exercised by the German legal system against those who raise publicly any doubt or denial of the Zionist-created myth of "six million" Jews "gassed to death" by National Socialist Germany. She reported what happens to people, including defense lawyers, who bring forth the results of numerous scientific studies proving the impossibility of the "gas chamber" story; who point to numerous court verdicts over the last decades, from the Nuremberg war crimes trials onward, which declare the total lack of standard forensic evidence for a Jewish genocide; and who note that those same verdicts declare an almost total reliance on the contradictory testimony of unreliable witnesses, some of whom committed obvious perjury.

That is to say, Mrs. Stolz simply recounted to the audience what courts themselves and scholars had said about the so-called "holocaust," which raises doubts about the official story, but about which it is forbidden by German law to speak, in contravention of the country's constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech and opinion.

Mrs. Stolz herself took no position on the alleged WWII events at the conference, but she pled for the right of free speech and, following in the footsteps of Western philosophers from Aristotle on, for the importance of seeking the good, the true and the beautiful.

However, a Swiss law professor was offended all the same and claimed she was "inciting race hatred." "Holocaust denial" is not criminalized in Switzerland, though, and the "incitement" charge is difficult to prove in Swiss courts. It may be for this reason that the Swiss justice authorities asked a Bavarian court to try Mrs. Stolz—despite the fact that Germany has no jurisdiction in independent Switzerland. The Powers That Be demand at all cost that those who dare to speak the truth about WWII Germany

be silenced and severely punished. The religious orthodoxy of Holocaustianity may not be questioned by the masses, for, if they did, the brutal global hegemony of Zionist warlords and banksters might then collapse.

Now, it seems, the "holocaust" story has become so much a political dogma, that even to talk about the doubts, which courts themselves cast on the official narrative, is too much truth for the authorities, who swiftly drag the offender to punishment without even a fair trial and presentation of evidence. In Mrs. Stolz's case, the Zionist-controlled world media and the Munich court itself deliberately misrepresented the facts to justify a condemnation.

This gross injustice against Mrs. Stolz must be rectified. Currently she is free on appeal. But while the German Constitutional Court (the highest court) has ruled that such freedom of expression is legal and constitutionally protected, the lower courts and prosecutors routinely ignore that judgment and make appeals too costly in terms of additional costs and punishment for the persecuted to take their case to the high court.

Mrs. Stolz's defense attorney has issued a statement that, should appeal to the Federal Court fail, they are considering already an appeal to the Constitutional Court. They contest the jurisdiction of German courts over an event in Switzerland, object that there was no "holocaust denial," and point out that the infamous §130 forbidding such "denial" is unconstitutional.

Readers are encouraged to contact the German authorities and politely but firmly demand freedom for Mrs. Stolz. The German Embassy in the U.S. may be contacted at http://www.germany. info/Vertretung/usa/en/Kontakt.html, or by calling the embassy at (202) 298-4000. ✦

Once again, gutsy German attorney Sylvia Stolz finds herself at odds with the German government, simply because she cannot refrain from telling the truth—an admirable quality just about anywhere discussion of World War II history is still legal, but not in those nations where free thought and speech are banned.

JOIN GIDEON'S ELITE:
PREPARE YOURSELF FOR SERVICE

Hear Pastor Pete Peters daily on WWCR shortwave radio.
24 hours a day; seven days a week – Daily internet streaming:
www.ScripturesForAmerica.org

For a FREE newsletter with complete broadcast schedule,
write to: Scriptures for America, POB 766, LaPorte, CO 80535, USA.

Otto-Ernst Remer Reflects on the July 1944 Putsch Against Hitler

Translated by James Damon

What can be said about an officer who turns his weapons against the leader to whom he has sworn loyalty, the leader to whom he himself, like the youngest recruit, has sworn obedience before God? Such an officer can protect himself, his comrades and future generations from the inevitable consequences of his act only if he immediately puts an end to his own life, after the completed act of treachery. This is the only way he can carry the ignominy of his crime into the grave with him. These might be hard and unbending principles, but no sovereign power can survive without them. More essential principles are involved here than the mind of a distracted reporter can conceive!

These are matters on which the survival of civilized society ultimately depends.

None of the conspirators of July 20, 1944, had the courage to carry out the assassination [of Hitler] with his own hand and then sacrifice himself for the sake of the others. Therefore the events of that day remained nothing more than a revolt, a mere act of negation without positive motivation. To me fell the thankless task of stamping out the sputtering flames of revolt. The fact that I could accomplish this without the use of force, and that the army pursued the matter without involvement of other branches of the armed forces, fills me with pride. If some people now complain about the severity of the verdicts against the conspirators, it is because they deliberately choose not to remember that in all countries at war, turncoats and mutineers have been treated as traitors.

In World War I, the government of His Britannic Majesty had the Irish freedom fighter Sir Roger Casement shot in the Tower for negotiating with the Central Powers. In the spring of 1917, French Premier Clemenceau ordered mass executions of mutinying front-line divisions, because the failure of the Nivelle Offensive proved to them the pointlessness of continuing the war.

Otto-Ernst Remer, 1945

The conspirators of July 1944 had given little or no consideration to the course of events in case their revolt had been successful, as was clear from their total lack of any concept of foreign policy. They knew all about our enemies' agreement reached at Casablanca in February 1943, as much as the responsible elements in our government. The Casablanca agreement demanded unconditional surrender and implied the discretionary dismemberment of our nation that took place after the war.

The putschists were entirely familiar with the enemy's intention to dismember our country and annihilate our culture in the postwar period. Despite their sympathy with the Western enemies, they had no agreement with them for a milder, alternative treatment of Germany in case their revolt succeeded.

In a sober and careful consideration of the situation, it would have been obvious to them that this war of annihilation was not directly waged against the regime of Adolf Hitler, but against our entire nation and people. Still they attempted to instigate civil war in Germany without taking into consideration the consequences that would inevitably have followed.

There is no doubt what the consequences would have been, if the attempted putsch had been successful. As a result of the outbreak of civil war and the resultant interruption of reinforcements, our eastern front would have collapsed, as it was desperately struggling to resist the offensive by overwhelming enemy forces.

At that time, I myself received over 10,000 letters from front-line soldiers informing me that they would turn their weapons against the Fatherland, if they even suspected a revolt within the reserves. Such was the mood on the eastern front.

FEDERAL GERMAN ARCHIVE: BILD 183-15845-0010

Socialist Reich Party of Germany leaders Fritz Dorls (left) and Otto-Ernst Remer discuss party matters.

A collapse of the front would have meant not only the capture of millions more of our soldiers by the Russians; it would also have made impossible the evacuation of millions of German women and children from the eastern provinces of the Reich.

When General Jodl was asked at Nuremberg why he insisted on continuing such stubborn resistance when the war had already been lost, he replied that such resistance was the only thing that offered any possibility of rescuing millions of German women and children from the Red Army, as well as saving the greater part of the army. Adm. Doenitz expressed the same view at Nuremberg, and only extremely ignorant or extremely stubborn individuals attempt to deny this.

The additional consequences of a collapse of the eastern front can only be imagined. It is clear that it was the intent of the Soviet leadership to create a *fait accompli* before the forces of the Western Allies were firmly established in continental Europe. The Soviet leadership intended to continue its advance to the Rhine, where it could easily annex pro-Bolshevik France.

Historiography in the future will agree: during the desperate days of May 1945, only the dogged resistance of devastated German divisions on the eastern front and before Vienna, Prague, Berlin and Stettin protected the rest of Europe from being overwhelmed by Bolshevism. ✦

—Otto Ernst Remer

Hamburg, Hans Siep Verlag, 1951

The Career of Otto-Ernst Remer

Otto-Ernst Remer had an impressive military and political career. Born in 1912, Remer attended military academy and graduated in 1932 as an officer at the tender age of 20. By 1939 he was a lieutenant in the Wehrmacht and served in the Balkans campaign, later participating in Operation Barbarossa in 1942, during which he was a battalion commander. He also played a decisive role at the Battle of Kharkov, in which his half-track battalion helped a Waffen-SS tank corps withdraw from the field, saving the unit. He was wounded in 1944 and then chosen to command the Grossdeutschland Infantry Division.

During the war, he was wounded nine times and received numerous medals for his service. But his most important action was the suppression of the July 20, 1944, putsch against Hitler. Information after the assassination attempt was sketchy at best. Remer allegedly believed Hitler had been killed. Sent by Claus von Stauffenberg to arrest Joseph Goebbels, Remer was persuaded that Hitler was alive and then proceeded to talk to Hitler on the phone. HItler ordered him to put down the putsch, which he did, arresting von Stauffenberg and the others. He received the rank of colonel for doing so.

He went on to command troops and fight to protect German territory as long as possible, so as to allow civilians to escape the advancing Soviet armies.

After the war, he founded the Socialist Reich Party. He insisted that the Allies had fabricated gas chambers and created bogus propaganda films exaggerating the extent of the so-called "holocaust." His party also insisted Germany could not advance while it was a "puppet state" of the United States.

The party was banned in 1952, and Remer was forced to flee the country. He headed to Egypt, where he became an advisor to Gamal Abdel Nasser, working to help arm the Arab states, so they could defend themselves against the growing aggression of the expanding state of Israel.

In the 1980s, Remer returned to Germany, working with a number of "underground" organizations trying to reunify Germany and expose the holocaust fantasy. In 1992, he was sentenced to jail for "inciting racial hatred" through his publication *The Remer Dispatch*. Before his imprisonment, he was able to escape to Spain, where he was given political asylum. He died in 1997 in Spain, still wanted by the German government for his political activities and his fight for free speech.

The translator, ***James M. Damon***, 78, is a former professor of German, who for 25 years has helped make the writings of German patriots available to those who do not read German. The original untranslated version of this article is available on several websites including www.zvab.com/buch-suchen/textsuche/otto-ernst-remer.

What If Sir Oswald Mosley Had Become Prime Minister?

By Marc Roland

A clash of arms between the Third Reich and the Soviet Union was a historical inevitability. A profusion of government source materials disclosed since 1991's collapse of the USSR abundantly documented Josef Stalin's preparations to take advantage of fighting between the Axis and Allied powers in the West. "The Germans must not have any inkling that we are preparing to stab them in the back while they are busy fighting the French," stated his chief of *Stavka*, the Soviet High Command. "Otherwise they could change their general plan and attack us."[1]

Marshal Nikolai Voronov's massive, surprise offensive was scheduled to begin rolling through Poland no later than mid-summer 1941, seizing the entire European continent, then Britain, followed by eventual occupation of the capitalist United States.[2]

"We can begin war with Germany within the next two months," Stalin told graduates of the Frunze Military Academy on May 5, 1941. "Now that we are strong, we must go from defense to attack," Stalin proclaimed.[3]

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY

According to Russell H.S. Stolfi, professor of history at the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California, "Hitler seems to have barely beaten Stalin to the punch."[4]

No pipe dream of a homicidal megalomaniac, Russia's entire industry had been gearing up for world conquest five years before, in 1936. By then, Moscow-directed subversion of foreign governments proved less successful than Lenin had promised. Initial gains and even takeovers in countries such as Hungary or Italy eventually backfired, bringing to power not Bolsheviks but Fascists. Accordingly, during autumn 1939, Stalin began sending weapons, supplies and Red Army officers to the Spanish Civil War, which he believed would bring him a foothold in Western Europe. His planned control of the Iberian Peninsula, combined with the USSR's military alliances with France and Czechoslovakia, effectively surrounded Germany on all sides. Crushing the Third Reich would automatically precipitate Soviet conquest of the continent.

Although these intentions were spoilt by Franco's Nationalist victory, Russian arms manufacturing went into high gear. Stalin's goal was the fielding of an 11-million-man army, shielded by 40,000 tanks and as many aircraft.[5]

"We had no idea how gigantic this opponent's preparations were against Germany and Europe," Adolf Hitler admitted to his followers after invading the USSR, "and how hugely great was the danger. New factories were set up, factories that you, my party comrades, probably cannot imagine. Factories—where two years ago only peasant villages stood—were now operated by 65,000 workers."[6]

He was referring to Kramatorskaja, in the Donets region of western Ukraine, the world's largest manufacturing plant, that operated around the clock for the exclusive manufacture of tanks, including the state-of-the-art T-34.

Later, in his private "table talk," Hitler confided that the decisive information prompting him to attack the Soviet Union was spelled out by an intelligence report he received in early 1941, describing Kramatorskaja's monstrous capacities.[7]

Clearly, Stalin's life-and-death struggle with the outside world was unavoidable. But could the same have been said

BETTMANN/CORBIS PHOTO ARCHIVE VIA GETTY IMAGES

Oct. 3, 1936—The original caption for this photo read: "This picture, rushed to the United States via the airliner *Hindenburg*, shows Sir Oswald Mosley, English Fascist leader, arriving and receiving the Fascist salute from his followers, at point from which a parade of 5,000 Fascists was scheduled to start on Sunday (Oct. 4)." Had Mosley run for prime minister, it is very likely he could have defeated the old warmonger Winston Churchill. Mosley, no doubt, would have adopted a sane foreign policy and made peace with Adolf Hitler's Germany, thus preventing the needles deaths of hundreds of thousands of British military men and civilians as well as Germans, Frenchmen, Austrians, Canadians, Americans etc.

of war between Germany and the Western Allies? Answers may lie in the real cause for the Allies' declaration of hostilities against Hitler. It was not—as Allied propagandists then and mainstream historians since have explained—because of Hitler's counter-attack on Polish forces, which were raiding his eastern border before Sept. 1, 1939.

The real reason? More than six years earlier, on his appointment as Reich Chancellor, Hitler had promised to cure the country's economic woes by terminating reparations to the WWI victors. During the 1920s, when a Germany prostrated by defeat was unable to pay the many millions of marks demanded of her by France, the French army seized the defenseless Rhineland and looted it. Now, in 1933, Hitler was afraid that they "might take this pretext for occupying Mainz, for example," though it was a gamble he was prepared to take. [8]

Alone, the puny Reichswehr of less than 100,000 men and three cavalry regiments could offer no more than token resistance against the armies of France. But now they had to reckon additionally with the 3 million strong stormtrooper detatchments. If lacking heavy weapons, they were richly endowed with intense dedication, something lacked by the French, who were unwilling to relive the horrors of places like Verdun or the Marne. The political risks of ordering reluctant Frenchmen into battle for objectives other than self-defense were too great for Parisian politicians. They backed down, and Hitler got on with saving the moribund German economy.

He began by re-establishing the value of currency through neither gold nor credit, because either made his country beholden to foreign interests. Instead, he based the Mark exclusively on the quality of production attained by German workers—the most skilled in Europe—for autarky. While this objective seemed eminently sensible and began at once to raise the country's general standard of living, it amounted to a declaration of war on the international monetary system that formerly held not only Germany in sway, but the rest of the industrialized world, as it still does today.

The transnational bankers had just lost their most valu-

able cash cow, and, more worrisome, other peoples suffering in common from the seemingly incurable affliction of a global depression were beginning to emulate the Third Reich alternative. If they and the new Germany did, in fact, win economic independence for themselves, the House of Rothschild-style system of wealth management was doomed. To save itself, Hitler had to be more than annihilated. He had to be eternally demonized, forever rendering his autarkic alternative unthinkable for restive gentiles. These economic considerations combined as the chief cause for the Western Allies' destructive fury hurled at the Reich, because they were themselves entirely under the spell of the fiscal power freaks who then and now own and control Western civilization.

But the immediate destruction of Germany was not as forthcoming as they desired. The lingering economic depression exerted seriously corrosive effects on the Royal Navy, from its under-maintained, aging warships and cancellation of contracts for replacements, to stifled technological development and cut-backs imposed by the 1921-1922 Washington Naval Conference. England's shipbuilding industry had been virtually ruined, while the British empire's weakened infrastructure and lack of financial resources needed years to build up a navy capable of being simultaneously strong in both Far Eastern and European waters.

Worse for the impatient warmongers was gentile public opinion everywhere. The gargantuan nightmare of the Western Front had concluded just 15 years before, and no one but the international money men could be stirred to military action on behalf of any cause. Years of psychological conditioning via the press, on radio, in feature films and every outlet of public disinformation would be needed to raise yet again the artificially induced indignation sufficient for Europeans to massacre each other.

"The Allies were themselves entirely under the spell of the fiscal power freaks who still own and control Western civilization."

Hitler, however, still believed that peace was possible, at least for the time being, and worked for it. He acknowledged the Royal Navy's domination of the sea, confessing that his maritime interests were far more modest: namely, securing Germany's relatively short coastlines and protecting its commerce. On June 18, 1935, his representative in London, Joachim von Ribbentrop, signed an Anglo-German Naval Agreement that fixed his country's total naval tonnage to 35% of the Royal Navy's on a permanent basis.

"The idea for making such an agreement with Britain was entirely Hitler's," Grand Adm. Erich Raeder explained.

> By tying the German navy ratio to Britain's, Germany could not be accused, in future disarmament or fleet conferences, of starting an armament race. . . . This limitation on our own naval power would mark a radical shift to an entirely continental policy—a limitation which no other nation had voluntarily set upon itself. . . . The sacrifice that Germany had made in voluntarily accepting a 35-to-100 inferiority in naval strength compared to the British was indeed great. We had made this sacrifice, because through it we hoped to eliminate any possibility of England ever again being an enemy—and we hoped, circumstances permitting, eventually to secure her alliance.[9]

The agreement's chief purpose had actually less to do with naval matters than, as Raeder suggested, winning over Britain as an ally. "I never want to have war with England, Italy or Japan," Hitler told him. Although the Fuehrer welcomed London's acceptance of the bilateral accord as "the happiest day of my life" and avoidance of war with a nation he sought as an ally, the British cynically regarded it as a means to gain time for their own rearmament.[10]

John Gooch, professor of international history at the University of Leeds, writes how Britain "expected to bring some 60 new warships totaling 130,000 tons into service between April 1938 and March 1939, and, by the start of June, London indicated that it was prepared to build 40,000-ton battleships."[11] With this aggressive rearmament, Hitler's hope that 1935's agree- ment would at most form the basis of a future alliance with England, or at least side-step the kind of early 20th- century arms race that led to World War I, evaporated.

He was informed "that the British naval building program for 1938-1939 was expected to include five new battleships, some of which could displace 35,000 tons, seven cruisers and various light craft. . . . There was also the possibility that the British would equip the new *King George V* class battleships with 16-inch guns, not the 14-inch ones initially planned. The *Queen Elizabeth* and *Warspite*, which were still under construction, were being given more powerful engines, thicker deck armor and improved secondary armament."[12]

Such expansion totally outstripped the ability of the *Kriegsmarine*, Germany's small navy, to achieve anything remotely approaching 35% of Royal Navy strength, thereby rendering the Anglo-German Naval Agreement null and void. Now, Hitler's only hope for avoiding war lay in foreign diplomacy.

His solution of 1938's Sudetenland crisis had permanently sheathed the Czech dagger poised to plunge itself into southern Germany, simultaneously sealing off the Balkans to international troublemakers through winning the good will of the Hungarians, reunited with fellow

countrymen two decades after their separation by the vindictive bunglers at Versailles. The Mediterranean world was safe, thanks to ideological kinship with Fascist Italy, but French military alliance with the Soviet colossus was alarming. "From now on," warned von Ribbentrop, "we have only one choice of action, if we want to escape from territorial encirclement, and that is to get an understanding with the Russians." [13]

Hitler had long dreamt of and strove for the precise opposite, i.e., European solidarity vs. Bolshevism. "Everything I undertake is directed against the Soviet Union," he bitterly told Jacob Burckhardt, the Danzig League of Nations commissioner from Switzerland, on the eve of World War II. "If the West is too stupid and blind to grasp this, I shall be compelled to come to an agreement with the Russians."[14]

Such a deal with the devil gave German forces a free hand in the West, while allowing Stalin time to complete his rearmament. "This pact between the USSR and Hitler's Germany is only temporary," confided Red Army Marshall Alexey Stephanis. "We will not let it last very long."[15]

But the Western Allies had driven the situation to this needless extreme. "It was therefore only with great difficulty," Hitler later said, "that I brought myself in August 1939 to send my foreign minister to Moscow in an endeavor to oppose the British encircle- ment policy against Germany."[16]

By that time, developments had gone too far for any peaceful resolution. But in the few years immediately prior to their impasse, opportunities did exist for avoiding the horrible destruction that followed in the West. They lay exclusively with the leaders in London and Paris. So long as these capitals were in the grip of international high finance, Britain and France would be nothing more than agents for the global web of economic intrigue that was and is the real power in the world.

Hitler had repeatedly declared that "National Socialism is not for export," and never attempted to internally overthrow any foreign governments.[17] Consumed as he was with the full-time task of rebuilding his own country, he had neither the time nor inclination to impose his form of government, which he considered uniquely German, on other peoples. His position did not, however, prevent emulators elsewhere from striving to apply variants of National Socialism in their own lands.

ENTER OSWALD MOSLEY

Foremost among them was Sir Oswald Mosley. During World War I, Mosley initially fought on the Western Front as a commissioned officer in the 16th Queen's Lancers, later transferring to the Royal Flying Corps as an observer. Although permanently injured in a crash, Mosley returned to the trenches before his leg injury was fully healed, to fight in late September 1915 at the Battle of Loos, where 20,610 British soldiers were killed, and he passed out at his post from pain. Their deaths represented the most moving experience of his life, and he swore to henceforward devote all his energies against the repetition of such a needless tragedy.

After the armistice, he stood for office as a Conservative candidate, becoming the youngest member in the House of Commons to take his seat, and used it primarily to advocate arms reduction. His proposed measures were consistently frustrated, however, by a majority in the House, who insisted that only Germany be deprived of all but the most inadequate self-defense, contrary to his precondition that universal peace demanded unilateral disarmament.

This fundamental disagreement was seriously exacerbated by their support for the so-called "Black and Tans," thugs from the London slums organized by Winston Churchill to commit horrible atrocities against the Irish people, who Mosley prophetically warned would themselves resort to terrorism, unless they were treated less like African colonials than fellow Commonwealth members. When Mosley was given responsibility for solving the unemployment problem, he found that his programs for public works and high tariffs to protect homeland industries from international finance were blocked.

"The 'Black and Tans,' thugs from the London slums, were organized by Churchill to commit atrocities against the Irish people."

Increasingly attracted by the bright success of Benito Mussolini's Third Alternative over England's political stagnation, Mosley founded the British Union of Fascists (BUF) in October 1932. To protect its speakers from Communist violence, he organized his street activists into cadres of Blackshirt guards. During the next eight years, their peace platform became increasingly attractive to all levels of society, in proportion to accelerating government and newspaper agitation for war. After Britain opened hostilities against Germany in September 1939, Mosley's call for a negotiated settlement—something Hitler repeatedly offered London throughout the entire war—was widely hailed by working-class families, who would have to bear the burden of the fighting and suffering.

Large, spontaneous demonstrations erupted across England, often in front of the prime minister's 10 Downing Street office, where first Neville Chamberlain, followed by Winston Churchill, plugged their ears against all popular cries for peace. The latter, on May 23, 1940, criminalized

the BUF and arrested Sir Oswald Mosley, his wife, Diana, and newly born son, Max, together with the first 740 of eventually 9,000 Blackshirts. The hastily cobbled-together, clearly illegal Defense Regulation 18B—unprecedented, even by WWI standards—granted Churchill the power to arrest at his personal discretion anyone without charge or trial, and denied to those arrested any recourse to the Habeas Corpus Act, one of the historic pillars of British freedom.

"Months and then years went by and we remained in prison," Diana told *The Times* 41 years later. "As we had not been charged with an offense, we were denied the luxury of a trial. There was an advisory committee, whose chairman was Norman Birkett, K.C. It was held *in camera*. He questioned Mosley for 16 hours, and, at the end, Mosley asked if he might put a question. It was: "Is it suggested that if the Germans invaded we should help them in some way"? Birkett replied, "Sir Oswald, you can put any such idea right out of your head."

"In other words, I am in prison for having advocated a negotiated peace while Britain and the empire are intact?" "Yes," was the reply.[18]

The Mosleys were confined at inner London's Holloway Prison, where Oswald, deprived of physical exercise, developed a serious case of phlebitis from the injured leg that had invalided him out of the army, way back in 1918.

During November 1943, the authorities transferred him and his family from Holloway, and placed them under strict house arrest for the duration. Had he become prime minister during the 1930s, Britain's drift into military madness would have never occurred. If, even as late as May 10, 1940, had not Churchill but Mosley assumed office, the war that had been raging for the previous eight months would have ended in a negotiated settlement Adolf Hitler was only too anxious to accept.

"Years went by and we remained in prison. As we had not been charged with an offense, we were denied the luxury of a trial."

COULD MOSLEY HAVE BEEN ELECTED?

But did Mosley have any reasonable expectations for becoming leader of the British empire? His standard biographers claim he never had more than 20,000 or so followers, and these were only made possible (i.e., bought), according to Stephen Dorril, because "secret envoys from the Nazis [in Germany] had donated about £50,000 [in the late 1930s, the equivalent of about $110,00] to the BUF."[19]

Charges similar to Dorril's had been made prior to and following Mosley's imprisonment.

"After the War," according to historian Gordon Beckwell, he "challenged the Labour government to go through the British Union account books and bank transactions and find any evidence of donations by foreign governments. The Labour government, which hated Mosley, produced no such evidence that he had been financed by Germany, Italy or any other country. Subsequent research by historians, journalists, and academics has also failed to produce a single piece of evidence to support the claim that Oswald Mosley or his political movement received finance from foreign countries."[20]

Beckwell goes on to tell of "30,000 enthusiastic people who packed the Earls Court exhibition hall for Mosley's greatest meeting, just six weeks before war began, in 1939. This was the largest indoor political rally then held anywhere in the world. Nor did any rival organization in Britain attempt such a meeting."[21]

On Oct. 14, 1936, after Mosley addressed 12,000 listeners at Salmon Lane, Limehouse, a police report stated:

> There is abundant evidence that the Fascist movement has been steadily gaining in many parts of East London and has strong support in Stepney, Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, Hackney and Bow. . . . [T]he British Union conducted the most successful series of meetings since the beginning of the movement. . . . [C]rowds estimated at several thousands of people assembled and accorded the speakers an enthusiastic reception. . . . In contrast, much opposition has been displayed at meetings held by the Communists. . . . Briefly, a definite pro-Fascist feeling has manifested itself throughout the districts mentioned since 4th October. . . . [I]t is reliably reported that the London membership has been increased by 2,000.[22]

That same month, "the Blackshirts marched to Limehouse, in East London, where Mosley spoke to over 100,000 people amid scenes of considerable enthusiasm. In the local elections six months later, nearly 25% of the people of East London voted for Oswald Mosley, which was an astonishing result, considering that the vote was restricted to house owners. The young, the unemployed, and those in rented accommodation did not get to vote."[23]

The next year saw local elections, in which, in those days, only the heads of households could vote. This effectively prevented Mosley's young East End supporters from voting in what was called a "dads' and granddads' election." Despite this handicap, in March 1937, the British Union won over 23% of the vote in Limehouse. Without that handicap, it could have been over 50%. This proved conclusively that East London was a stronghold of British Union.

The *Observer* newspaper commented that, "The size of their vote was a surprise even to those in touch with

the East End." The *Guardian* called it "a surprising indication of strength." Even the Communist *Daily Worker* admitted that, "a disturbing feature is the large number of votes they recorded."[23]

In the London County Council elections in 1937, the BUF stood in three wards in East London (some former New Party seats), its strongest areas, polling up to a quarter of the vote. In the November 1937 borough elections, British Union candidates moved up into second place in Limehouse, putting a Tory/Liberal coalition at the bottom of the poll. In the remaining years of peace, East London remained the Blackshirt heartland. At his very last appearance in the district, on May Day 1940, Mosley addressed a friendly crowd well in excess of 100,000.

The influential Labour Party Col. Joseph Wedgwood, "Father of the House," observed after hearing Mosley speak, "I watched the Liberal Party. I watched the Conservative Party. Man after man was saying to himself: 'That is our leader.'"

For all that, Mosley failed to exert influence sufficient for preventing an Anglo-German confrontation. As late as summer 1939, had he conducted a national plebiscite—something the BUF was entirely capable of organizing—on the question of aggression or peace, public affirmation of the latter alternative would have been potentially powerful enough to politically degauss the warmongers in Parliament like Churchill.

In the end, Mosley was unable to keep Britain out of the fighting, not for lack of its people's support, but because of a personality dispute with his own deputy leader. William Joyce's oratorical and organizational skills rivaled those of the Blackshirt founder, and, when he left in 1937, four-fifths of the leadership were dismissed with him, resulting in a brain-drain that enervated the Union. Had Mosley maintained within his own ranks the same kind of unity he advocated for Europe, he might have saved not only the British empire, but ultimately the Western world from the self-destruction of World War II. ✦

A poster announces Oswald Mosley's massive "Britain First Rally" on July 16, 1939, and Earls Court Exhibition Hall.

FOOTNOTES:

1 Suvorov, Viktor, *The Chief Culprit: Stalin's Grand Design to Start World War II*, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 2013. Available from TBR Book Club.

2 Conquest, Robert, *Stalin: Breaker of Nations*, New York: Penguin, 1992.

3 Suvorov, *op. cit.*

4 Michaels, Daniel W., "New Evidence on the 1941 'Barbarossa' Attack: Why Hitler Attacked Soviet Russia When He Did," California: *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 18, No. 3, May-June 1999.

5 Conquest, *op. cit.*

6 *Adolf Hitler War Speeches*, vol. 8, Nebraska: Preuss, 2010.

7 *Hitler's Table Talk, 1941-1944: His Private Conversations*, New York: Enigma Books, 3rd edition, 2000.

8 *Ibid.*

9 Raeder, Erich, *My Life*, MD: United States Naval Institute Press, 1960.

10 *Ibid.*

11 Gooch, John, "Decisive Campaigns of the Second World War," Washington, D.C.: *Journal of Strategic Studies*, Volume 13, March 1990.

12 *Ibid.*

13 Bloch, Michael, *Ribbentrop: A Biography*, New York: Crown, 1993.

14 "A Report from Carl J. Burckhardt, High Commissioner of the League of Nations, on his meeting with Adolf Hitler on Aug. 11, 1939," World Future Fund, Virginia, http://www.worldfuturefund.org/wffmaster/Reading/Germany/Burckhardt.htm.

15 Suvorov, Viktor, *Icebreaker: Who Started the Second World War?*, New York: PL UK Publishing, 2012.

16 *Adolf Hitler War Speeches*, *op. cit.*

17 *Hitler's Table Talk*, *op. cit.*

18 Beckwell, Gordon, *Briton*, *Fascist*, *European*, http://www.oswald-mosley.com/briton-fascist-european/, 2014.

19 Dorril, Stephen, *Black Shirt: Sir Oswald Mosley and British Fascism*, New York: Penguin Global, 2008.

20 Beckwell, Gordon, *op. cit.*

21 *Ibid.*

22 *Ibid.*

23 *Ibid.*

Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on World War II and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a prolific book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers in the U.S. and overseas. He lives near Madison, Wisconsin. Roland has seen many of his articles published in the pages of The Barnes Review over the last several years.

The Berlin-Moscow Alliance:

Why the NWO Is Scared of Eurasian Unity

BASED ON YEARS OF HIS STUDY of hitherto ignored Japanese wartime documents, outspoken Russian "Revisionist" historian and Far East specialist Vassily Molodyakov shows in his book *The Unrealized Berlin-Moscow-Tokyo Axis*[1] that even after the localized German-Polish War of 1939, a further escalation of hostilities toward world war proportions could have been avoided, if only attempts to establish a Berlin-Moscow-Tokyo alliance as proposed by Karl Haushofer had succeeded. Based upon the "Eurasian Heartland Theory" of Britain's Sir Halford Mackinder, today this strategy is still being pursued by Russia's Vladimir Putin and Germany's Angela Merkel, much to the consternation of the Anglo-American-Zionist New World Order.

By Daniel W. Michaels

At the dawn of the 20th century, Great Britain enjoyed the unique distinction of being the world's first truly worldwide empire. It was therefore most appropriate that Sir Halford Mackinder (1861-1947), a distinguished British geographer of Scottish descent should have been the first to recognize the influence geography has on national defense strategy. In his "Eurasian Heartland theory," Mackinder maintained that an alliance consisting of a German-organized Central Europe and Russia would constitute a superior counterforce (Eurasianists) to the ruling thallasocratic powers, the Anglo-Americans (Atlanticists). American Adm. Thayer Mahan's (1840-1914) *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*, first published in 1890, had, until Mackinder, been the standard reference describing the essential role of sea power in empire building.

Britain quickly recognized the great danger an alliance between Germany and Russia would pose. In 1919, soon after World War I, War Secretary Winston Churchill declared: "If the Allies do not help Russia, Japan and Germany will quickly do so, and in several years we shall see a German Republic united with the Bolsheviks in Russia and the Japanese in the Far East in one of the most formidable alliances the world has ever seen."

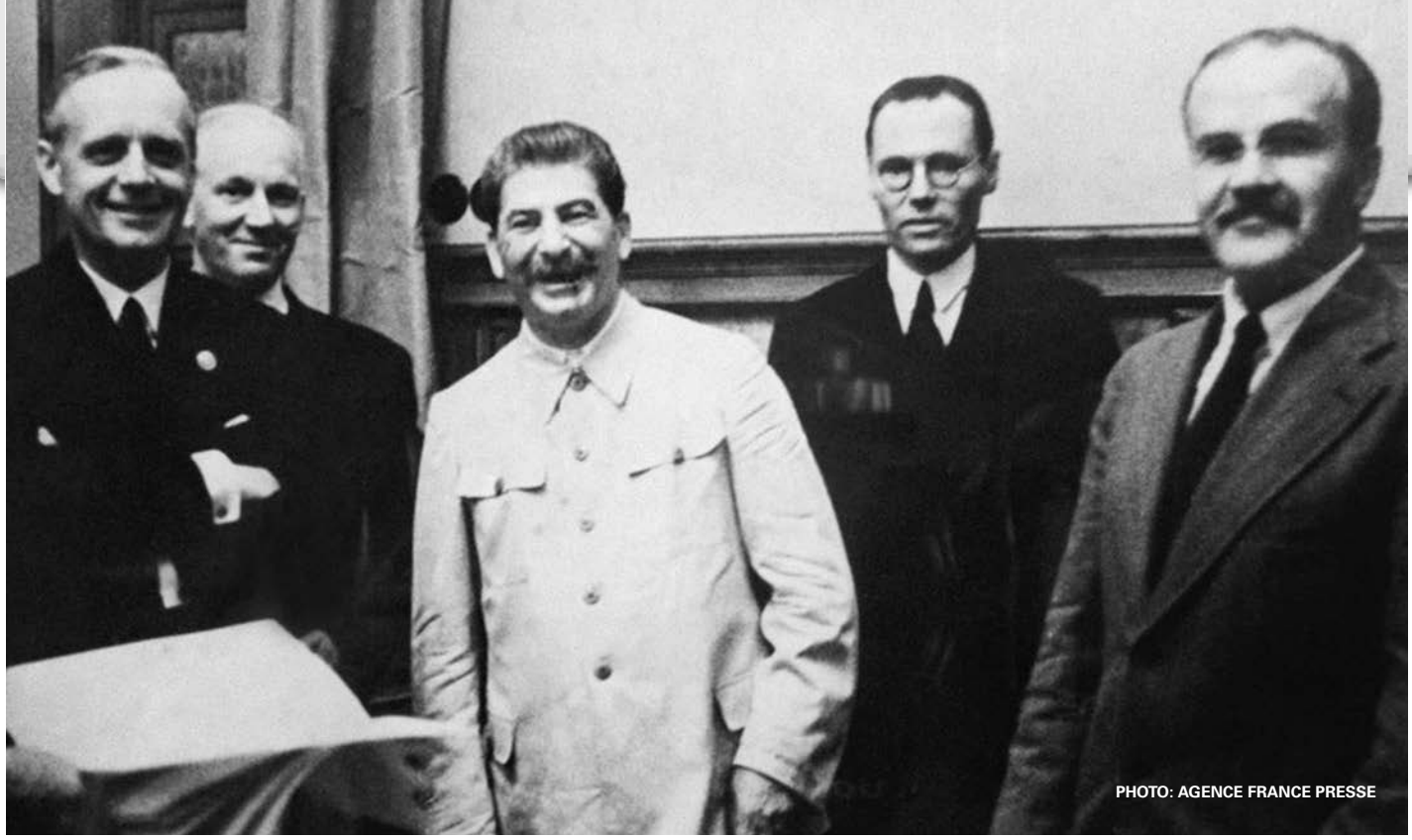
Twenty years later, British Foreign Minister Lord Halifax, referring to the precarious situation in Europe in 1939, repeated Churchill's admonition: "Our main task in these talks with the USSR is to prevent Russia from having any contacts whatsoever with Germany."

Britain's policy then and now is to keep an Anglo-Saxon (Atlanticist) wedge between the two major continental powers—Germany and Russia.

As Germany began to surpass Britain in industrial and military strength in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, German geographer Karl Haushofer (1869-1946) and Adm. Alfred von Tirpitz introduced Mackinder's ideas to the German High Command. However, the chaos and ruin following World War I, combined with the punitive provisions of the Versailles Treaty, the revolution in Russia, the attempted Communist takeovers in Germany and Hungary, the fall of the monarchies in Europe, and the collapse of capitalism in 1929, left Germany too debilitated to entertain thoughts of embarking on any wild adventures. Moreover, in the interwar period both Germany and Russia were experimenting with new forms of government: National Socialism and Communism.

When the National Socialist government assumed power in Germany, Haushofer's theories became quite popular in military circles. Hitler, however, took a different view of Haushofer's school of geopolitics, choosing instead not to compete with Britain in naval power or to threaten her empire, but rather to work toward an alliance with Britain that would permit and even support Britain's hold over her empire, provided only that the United Kingdom give Germany a free hand on the continent to deal with Communist Russia. Haushofer, on the other hand, had always believed: "There is no doubt but that the most grandiose and important event in modern world politics is the possibility of establishing a powerful Continental Bloc that would unite Europe with the North and East Asia."

After Germany's unconditional surrender in May 1945, geopolitics, including especially the Eurasian Heartland theory, remained dormant until the collapse of Communism in 1991 and the appearance of geopolitician Alexan-



German Foreign Minister Joachim Von Ribbentrop (left), Soviet leader Josef Stalin (center) and Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov (far right) sign the Treaty of Non-aggression between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Kremlin on Aug. 23, 1939. Though Ribbentrop worked feverishly to get a four-way pact signed between Italy, Germany, Russia and Japan—thus locking off the Eurasian heartland from Allied interference, for one reason or another he could not get Japan and the Soviets to agree to the deal. Anglo-American policy then and now has been to keep an "Atlanticist" wedge between the two major continental powers—Germany and Russia—in the heart of the Eurasian land mass.

der Gelyevich Dugin on the scene in Russia. He and Eduard Limonov established the National Bolshevik Party, based on an adaptation of the Eurasian Heartland theory to Russian conditions, just as Haushofer earlier had adapted it to German circumstances. Basic to Dugin's Eurasianism, as with Haushofer's, was the need to establish a solid Berlin-Moscow core alliance.

Following are excerpts from Chapter 4.2, "The Western Axis: Moscow Berlin," from Dugin's *Foundations of Geopolitics: The Geopolitical Future of Russia*:

> Today Germany is an economic giant and a political midget. Russia, on the other hand, is a political giant but an economic dwarf. An axis [alliance] between the two would cure the shortcomings of each and lay the foundation for the building of a Great Germany and a Great Russia. . . . Central Europe [Germany and Eastern Europe] is by nature—and historical experience exhibits—a sharply defined "dry land" continental character while Western Europe is clearly an "oceanic" Atlanticist space. . . . Only Germany and the German people have all the requisite qualities – a highly developed economy, a choice geographic location, a homogeneous population—to be effectively integrated into this geopolitical space [Eurasia]…However, before this essential western axis can be secured, several very important steps must be taken with regard to the Eastern European countries situated between Russia and Germany [to alter] the traditional Atlanticist policy in this area, which has been based on the Mackinder thesis of maintaining a buffer zone, a *cordon sanitaire*, between the two. . . . Chancellor Bismarck said, "Germany has no enemies in the East."[2]

However, the Russian Federation quickly outlawed the National Bolshevik Party because of its extreme nationalism, anti-Zionism, anti-American and anti-immigration policies. Nonetheless, the National Bolsheviks have since been reorganized as The Other Russia Party. Dugin's main supporters include Gennady Zyuganov, Alexander Prokhanov and other former Communists, who have made the transition to National Bolshevism. Most members of the party remain sentimental Stalinists.

THE RIBBENTROP-MOLOTOV PACT

In the late 1930s, neither the British nor the Americans ever expected that Nazi Germany and the USSR, because of their irreconcilable ideological differences, might be negotiating an alliance until the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact was announced in August 1939. Nor did they expect that

Italy and Japan, which had been Western allies in World War I, would now be allied with Germany. Like Bismarck, many traditional German conservatives, as well as other members of the former upper classes, favored building an alliance with Russia strong enough to counterbalance the combined forces of the United States and the United Kingdom. If such an alliance could be built, it would be strong enough to give pause to the Atlanticists before embarking on the warpath against one of the member states.

Over the past decade, Russian historian Vassily Molodyakov has published several monographs on the diplomatic efforts of Galeazzo Ciano (Italian foreign minister), Vyacheslav Molotov (Soviet foreign minister), Joachim von Ribbentrop (German foreign minister), Friedrich-Werner Graf von Schulenburg (German ambassador to the Soviet Union), Siratori Tosio (Japanese diplomat and politician), Yosuke Matsuoka (Japanese foreign minister), Hiroshi Oshima (Japanese ambassador to Germany till 1941), Fumimaro Konoe (Japanese prime minister) and Saburo Kurusu (Japanese ambassador to Germany from 1941) in the years 1939-1941 to join forces in order to make the Eurasian Heartland theory a reality. To accomplish this, these diplomats formulated a succession of agreements resulting in the Ribbentrop-Molotov Non-Aggression Pact (August 1939), the Tripartite Pact (September 1940), and the Japanese-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact (April 1941).

Molodyakov singles out Joachim von Ribbentrop, who is usually dismissed as "the wine salesman," as the key player in these would-be, history-changing negotiations. The main obstacles to the formation of the four-power axis were the two all-powerful political leaders: Adolf Hitler and Josef Stalin. Hitler at first supported the efforts of his foreign minister to forge an even greater bond between Germany and Russia, believing that an alliance between the two major powers in continental Europe would act as a deterrent against the war plans of Churchill and Roosevelt.

Molodyakov is considered to belong to the Revisionist school of historiography, because he refers to and uses the works of such Western historians as Harry Elmer Barnes, Charles C. Tansill, David Hoggan, John Toland, David Irving and others whose works most American and British establishment writers either dismiss or demean for fear of violating the code of political correctness.

The author quotes Honoré de Balzac to the effect that there are actually two kinds of history: the first is the official history that is taught in the schools, and the second is the secret history, in which the true reasons underlying events are concealed. Today, this saying aptly defines the difference between establishment history and Revisionist history. Writes Molodyakov:

> The historiography of both world wars, particularly the second, remains to this day openly captive to ideological differences between the principals, which of course have been an obstacle to its further development. The original American, West- and now East-European historiography as a whole is held firmly within the strong confines of political correctness, while the "restructuring" of our own [Russian] historiography has, for the most part, boiled down to replacing one orthodoxy for another.

In his *The Unrealized Berlin-Moscow-Tokyo Axis*, Molodyakov attempted to determine "whether it was possible between the autumn of 1940 and the winter of 1941 to finalize a military and political union between the USSR, Germany and Japan, with Italy and France as junior partners that would act as a counterforce to the Atlanticist bloc consisting of the U.S., Great Britain and their satellites."

In the years 1939-1941, Italy, Germany, the USSR and Japan were growing ever closer together. The friendly relationships between these countries developed not because of any synthesis of their totalitarian ideologies, but rather on the basis of the strength of their shared global geopolitical interests. Following the Rapallo period in the 1920s, during which Germany and Russia worked together, the Ribbentrop-Molotov Non-Aggression Pact in August 1939 marked another step taken by both sides toward collaboration. In the Tripartite Pact, signed by von Ribbentrop, Galeazzo Ciano and Saburo Kurusu in September 1940, three of the parties agreed upon the establishment of a Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis for a 10-year period.

> "Even today, however, the Atlanticists would be unwilling to see a new Berlin-Moscow axis materialize."

Any truly effective cooperation between Germany and Japan, author Molodyakov points out, was only possible if the Soviet Union either participated in it or remained neutral, since all the transportation routes had to pass through the USSR. The Soviets chose to remain officially neutral, although in reality they were already clearly working with the Germans. This collaboration is proven by the fact that not only were deliveries of strategic raw materials regularly being transported across the Soviet Union for Germany, but by their joint occupation of Poland, and by their combined naval operations in North Atlantic, Arctic, and Pacific Ocean waters that, militarily speaking, constituted the strategic rear of the anti-Hitler forces. One such operation was the assistance the Russians had given the Germans in the epic cruise of the raider *Komet*.[3]

On Oct. 13, 1940, Ribbentrop sent a letter to Stalin proposing that the USSR formally join in establishing a Rome-

Berlin-Moscow-Tokyo Axis. Ribbentrop told Stalin: "I would like to say, in full accordance with the Fuehrer's view, that the historical mission of the Four Powers is to harmonize our long-term political goals and to define our spheres of influence on a world scale, and to guide the future of our peoples along the correct path."

Stalin then sent Molotov on an official state visit to Berlin to discuss the matter in greater detail. Hitler proposed that they divide Europe and parts of Asia into four spheres of influence, each of which was to be governed by one of the tetrarchs. Hitler informed Stalin that Russian ambitions for military bases along the Turkish Straits and in the Balkans as well as on the Baltic Sea and Finland were unacceptable and that such ambitions should be redirected to the Persian Gulf area instead. By Dec. 13, 1940, Ribbentrop had already presented Molotov with specific proposals in the form of a draft treaty accompanied by three supplemental protocols.

Stalin thereupon agreed to join a Rome-Berlin-Moscow-Tokyo axis, but only after certain preconditions were satisfied. Stalin's preconditions regrettably turned out to be the same demands the Russian leader had already made through Molotov on his Nov. 25 visit to Berlin, and that Hitler had rejected. They were: 1) the Soviet Union wanted to conclude a pact with Bulgaria similar to those concluded with the Baltic states which included military bases; 2) the Soviet Union demanded an agreement in the form of a treaty with Turkey for the purpose of providing, on the basis of a long-term lease, a base for Soviet land and naval forces on the Bosphorus and in the Dardanelles. If Turkey chose to reject this proposal, Germany and Italy were to cooperate with Russia in diplomatic steps to enforce compliance with this demand; and, 3) the Soviet Union declared that once more it felt itself threatened by Finland and therefore demanded complete abandonment of Finland by Germany.

> "Hitler proposed that they divide Europe and parts of Asia into four spheres of influence, each to be governed by a tetrarch."

Were Germany to accept Stalin's preconditions (demands actually), the Soviet Union would have had free access to both the Baltic and Mediterranean seas and the European states bordering them. Hitler chose instead not to discuss Stalin's proposals any further. The talks were cut off, because the Germans considered the Soviet government's demands to be excessive, particularly in the face of the duplicitous Serbian-British-Soviet putsch in Yugoslavia and British troops deployed into Greece to form a British-Yugoslav-Russian-Greek front in the Balkans. For a moment (1940-1941) in history, author Molodyakov concludes, another Peace of Tilsit, which had ended hostilities between Prussia and Napoleonic France in 1807, was possible between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union, but both Hitler and Stalin had other ideas.

In March-April 1941, Prime Minister Matsuoka expressed his own fears that each of the major parties might eventually decide to go his own way. He doubted Hitler's promise that if Japan should become involved in a conflict with the United States or the USSR, Hitler would immediately draw the necessary consequences. The Japanese foreign minister asked the German delegation bluntly, "Will the United States continue to support the British empire even if England is smashed?" and "Will Germany leave the United States in peace under these circumstances?" Ribbentrop answered that Germany had not the slightest interest in war against the United States.

Each member would govern in his own sphere of influence. Germany and Italy would manage Europe and Africa; the United States would be restricted to the American continent; and the Far East would be reserved for Japan. In the future, each of these spheres of control would become power centers. Matsuoka was of the opinion that they would have to reckon with all the Anglo-Saxons, if the members of the Tripartite Pact failed to have the United States accept their proposal. In that case, there could be no new order. In the end, the Soviet Union chose not to sign the pact.[4]

Hitler did not respond to repeated Soviet requests for his answer to Stalin's counter-proposals until the early morning hours of June 22, 1941, when the response took the form of Operation Barbarossa. Although Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Spain, Thailand, Manchukuo, Croatia and China subsequently agreed to sign on to the planned axis, Japan and the Soviet Union did not. Japan now wanted the Soviet Union to stop supplying Chiang Kai-shek with war materiel so that the Japanese could finish off their war in China and by so doing perhaps prevent the United States from entering the war.

There had been no more armed conflicts between Japan and the USSR since the Battle of Khalkhin Gol in 1939. As normal relations resumed with the Soviet Union, Japan took the entire Kwantung Army off war-ready status and in April 1941 agreed to sign the Japan-Soviet Union Non-Aggression Pact.[5] A main provision of the pact called for the Soviet Union to recognize Manchukuo and other Japanese holdings in Manchuria, in return for which Japan promised not to attack the USSR in the Far East. When war broke out between the USSR and Germany in 1941, the Japanese government honored the pact by not joining Germany in the attack on the Soviet Union. The Germans, of course, had all along hoped that Japan would attack in

Siberia. On July 10, 1941, Ribbentrop ordered Gen. Ott, the German ambassador to Japan, to:

> Go on with your efforts to bring about the earliest possible participation of Japan in the war against Russia. The natural goal must be, as before, to bring about the meeting of Germany and Japan on the Trans-Siberian Railroad before winter sets in. With the collapse of Russia, the position of the Tripartite powers in the world will be so gigantic that the question of the collapse of England, that is, the absolute annihilation of the British Isles, will only be a question of time.[6]

Foreign Minister Matsuoka, however, was the only member of the Japanese Cabinet of Ministers who favored war against the USSR. The entire government in full assembly, including War Minister Tojo, rejected Matsuoka's call for war. In July 1941, Prime Minister Prince Konoe dissolved the government and formed a new one of almost the identical composition, but without Matsuoka, thereby signaling the USSR that Japan had no intention of attacking.

The assignment of Gen. Yamashita, the hero of Singapore, to the inactive Kwantung Army in 1941-1942 was yet another signal of Japan's peaceful intentions. Hideki Tojo had long personally hated Yamashita and now had him assigned to the most remote corner of the Japanese empire, Manchukuo, where he would have no chance of distinguishing himself. After Tojo retired, Yamashita's next assignment in the Autumn of 1944 to the Philippines was to be his last. Thus, Japan's top general spent half of the most critical years of the war in the quietest posts of the empire.

Despite Japan's decision not to attack the Soviet Union when it was most vulnerable, the Soviet Union repaid the Japanese treacherously in August 1945, when the USSR, in violation of its non-aggression pact with Japan, attacked imperial forces in all Japanese-occupied areas of China. Russia has held on to those territorial gains to this day.

Clearly, the pact marked the point at which all hopes for the four-power axis ended. Japan chose to go her own way, abandoning any idea of engaging in war against the Soviet Union. She chose instead, wildly and fatally, to attack America, the "warmongers," at Pearl Harbor. Not only did she lose her empire on the Eurasian continent to Russia, but also suffered terrible losses to American forces.

Historian Molodyakov puts most of the blame on Hitler for the failure of the Soviet Union to ratify the Rome-Berlin-Moscow-Tokyo axis because the German leader refused to even consider Stalin's counter-proposals made in November-December 1940, though the Russian historian admits that Stalin did go too far in his demands. When the Rapallo spirit began to dissipate after Hitler came to power, Stalin, Molodyakov concedes, made the strategic decision that war with Germany was indeed a possibility, but it was not until May-June 1941 that he actually made the political decision to go to war. Nonetheless, Molodyakov rejects the position taken by many Revisionists and some of his own colleagues that Stalin had authorized the *Groza* plan for the Red Army to attack on July 6, 1941.

By the time the war ended, Soviet spy Richard Sorge had been hanged by the Japanese in 1944; von Ribbentrop had been hanged at Nuremberg; von der Schulenburg had been hanged by the Nazis; Tojo was hanged by the Allies after a failed suicide attempt; Siratori Tosio and Hiroshi Oshima received life imprisonment; Yosuke Matsuoka died before being convicted of war crimes; and both Fumimaro Konoe and Karl Haushofer committed suicide for their failed efforts to build the four-power axis.

Molodyakov dedicates *The Unrealized Berlin-Moscow-Tokyo Axis* "To the memory of Karl Haushofer (1869-1946) and master spy Sorge (1895-1944). Sorge, son of a German father and Russian mother, is credited with informing Stalin that the Germans would attack on June 22, 1941, and that the Japanese would not attack in the east. Ironically, while Sorge, a communist from his youth, was betraying Germany, a German Jew, Ivar Lissner, was also working in Japan and the Far East, but for German intelligence, serving the country of his birth.[7]

Japan's decision not to attack the Soviet Union, but rather to strike Pearl Harbor, completely destroyed any chance of preventing World War II in that it: 1) brought the U.S. military into the war; and 2) permitted Stalin to transfer his Siberian forces to stop the Germans at the gates of Moscow. Of primary importance to Japan's thinking in concluding the Japan-Soviet Union Non-Aggression Pact in April 1941 was the future security of her continental empire—Manchukuo and Korea. As the Japanese weighed the possibilities, if Germany indeed defeated the USSR, there would be no problem. In the unlikely event the Germans should fail, the Soviet Union would honor the terms of the pact. Neither possibility was realized however.

Even today, however, the Atlanticists would be unwilling to see a Berlin-Moscow axis materialize, nor do they relish dealing with a Russian nationalist government armed with yet another variant of the Heartland theory—with China instead of Japan as its Far East ally. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 *The Unrealized Berlin-Moscow-Tokyo Axis*, Moscow, 2004, p. 480.

2 Dugin, Alexander. Chapter 4.2. "The Western Axis: Moscow, Berlin, European Imperium and Eurasia," in: Dugin, Alexander. *Foundations of Geopolitics*.

3 "Epic Voyage of the *Komet*," The Barnes Review, No. 6, 2013.

4 Valentin Falin, *Second Front*, Droemer Knaur, 1995, pp. 518-519.

5 Marc Roland. "Japan Rebuffs Hitler's Invitation to Cripple Stalin's Soviet Union," The Barnes Review, No. 2, p.28, 2012.

6 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joachim_von_Ribbentrop.

7 "Ivar Lissner." The Barnes Review, No. 4, 2005.

Daniel W. Michaels was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. Born in New York, he now lives in the D.C. area.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Putin a Zionist Shill

In the latest TBR issue (March/April 2015), Dr. M.R. Johnson praises—again!—Mr. Vladimir Putin as a Russian patriot/nationalist. In actuality, he is the exact opposite, totally subservient to Zionists. His personal "handler" is the Russian Federation's chief rabbi, Berel Lazar, the holder of four citizenships. The country is firmly held by Jewish oligarchs and politicians.

While Dr. Johnson did a great job on the Russian history in *The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism and Orthodoxy*, he tumbles badly in his glowing praise of "Comrade Putin."

During his reign, the Russian majority has been dying out at the rate of around 1 million annually. Starting with Mr. Medvedev (according to Jewish law he is a Jew; his mother was Jewish), Russia's government, by Putin's own admission, is over 85% Jewish. (He recently boasted about this by saying that Lenin's 1918 government was also over 85% Jewish.) About 10 years ago, Putin asked a team of rabbis to set up a kosher kitchen in the Kremlin (perhaps to accommodate his frequent guest, Rabbi Lazar). Resources, mass media, banking and about 75% of the Russian Federation's wealth has been taken over by Jews. More than 53% of the top 100 Russian Federation (RF) billionaires are Jewish. In addition, the RF government is packed with Zionists.

The "justice" system of the RF is used to oppress ethnic Russians. In 2002, Putin was instrumental in passing a specifically anti-Russian "hate-crimes law," article 282 of the RF Criminal Code. Since its adoption, it's been dubbed "the Russian article," and it has been exclusively used to jail and otherwise harass ethnic Russians for a variety of "hate crimes," including things like "nationalism," "extremism," "xenophobia," "anti-Semitism" and on and on.

As a former president of the largest Russian-American organization, the Congress of Russian-Americans (four terms between the years of 1973 and 1999), I have been involved in numerous Soviet and Russian issues. My Russian-language web site www.russia-talk.com is considered within the Russian Federation as an authoritative source of information on a variety of issues.

In late 2004, I participated in developing an official petition to the attorney general of the RF, asking his office to determine whether or not the Judaic "holy book," the *Shulchan Aruch*, violates RF hate laws, article 282. The original appeal was posted at my web site to gather signatures. After collecting over 5,000 signatures, it was officially filed with the attorney general's office on March 21, 2005. A great deal of pressure was exerted upon the attorney general (including from U.S. and Israeli ambassadors), while Zionists submitted a counter petition. In the end, the attorney general's office denied both petitions, but it did serve an extremely useful purpose of bringing the taboo "Jewish question" into the public arena.

Peter N. Budzilovich
Nyack, NY

Joyfully Approves of Putin

I joyfully approve of Russian nationalist Vladimir Putin being named "Man of the Year" by The Barnes Review. No other world leader deserves this distinguished honor. Putin is a real leader. He is the antithesis of the traitorous scum here in America who serve the International Jew at the expense of our people. Putin is a savior of Western civilization, and one of the few men I personally regard as a hero.

Many thanks to Matt Johnson for continuously bringing the truth about the Russian leader to the pages of TBR. I highly recommend Dr. Johnson's books, *The Third Rome* and *Russian Populist: The Political Thought of Vladimir Putin* to those who wish to learn more about both Russia and Putin. While many Americans are suspicious of Putin because he was at one time a KGB official, they remain ignorant of the fact that Communism is merely a perfected form of capitalism, as it makes possible absolute control of money/debt creation, and most importantly, total control of the people. Today, one needs to look no further than China for proof.

Putin is acutely aware that those who so vociferously oppose him represent the same sinister forces that orchestrated the Bolshevik invasion of Russia. He knows it was Western endowments that kept the "evil empire" afloat. Putin knows too of the ongoing Talmudist conspiracy to destroy Russia, the largest Christian nation on Earth, once and for all. Unlike our so-called "leaders", Putin is no fool.

Above all, Putin has thus far averted yet another fratricidal world war in which we of the White race will never recover, if we in fact survive at all. Conservatives despise him for his anti-Zionist stance, while liberals fear him for his strident traditionalism and anti-modernism. Populists, however few we are, admire him for his unflinching courage, his thoughtful restraint, and his ceaseless dedication to the Russian people.

Our pitiful leadership cannot hold a candle to Putin. He is a real statesman, not a boot-licking, political prostitute groveling before the superficial power of the Israel lobby. I only wish we had a man like Putin here in America. Such a man could save our country in the same way Putin has delivered Russia from dissolution at the bloody hands of our Plutocratic elite. God Bless Vladimir Putin, a real live populist hero.

Christopher Mark Slattery
Arizona

Concerned About Putin

Recent articles in favor of Putin make me uneasy, as I do not trust him. I hope TBR does not come to regret its positive pieces about the man. He thoroughly crushed the nationalist movement in Russia, where it had gained broad support; he is pro-Israel; makes "anti-racist" statements, and recently erected a new monument to Stalin, who is being popularized in school textbooks etc. Putin is probably a Stalinist himself. His difficulties with the West may be seen as in-fighting among our enemies. I could be wrong, but caution, in any case, seems advisable.

Marc Roland
Wisconsin

Tell us what you think! We print all sides of the issues. Write TBR, Letters Dept., P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Please include your phone number so we may call to ask permission to run your letter. Email angel@his.com with your comments as well.

Send a gift subscription to a friend: Just $39 in the U.S.A.

ORDER BOOKS / DONATE / TOTAL YOUR ORDER

Item #	Subscription/Book/Video Item Description	Qty	$ Each	$ Total

ENTER YOUR BOOK SUBTOTAL here:	
*TBR SUBSCRIBERS—TAKE 10% OFF	
SUBTOTAL	
INSIDE U.S.—Add Domestic S&H on Book Order Subtotal:	
OUTSIDE U.S.—Add Foreign S&H on Book Order Subtotal:	
MAKE A DONATION TO TBR'S PUBLISHING PROGRAMS:	
ORDER TOTAL:	

❑ WILLS & TRUSTS INFO: Check here if you'd like WILLS & TRUST information.

❑ Send me _____ FREE copies of Willis Carto's monograph *A Straight Look at the Second World War.***

PAYMENT METHOD: ❑ Check/Money Order ❑ Visa ❑ MasterCard ❑ Discover

Card # _____

Expires _____ Signature _____

MAILING INFORMATION: Attach mailing label from envelope in which this issue was mailed if you desire. Please make any address corrections on label or indicate address change below.

❑ **MY ADDRESS HAS CHANGED.** Corrected address is below.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP _____

DAYTIME CONTACT PHONE (OPTIONAL): _____

TOLL FREE ORDERS LINE
(FOR ORDERING ONLY)
MasterCard/Visa/Discover
1-877-773-9077
M-F 8:30 am to 5:00 pm PST

DOMESTIC S&H Charges

Orders up to $50: **$5**

From $50.01 to $100: **$10**

Over $100: **$15**

DOMESTIC Priority Mail:
DOUBLE the above charges.

FOREIGN S&H Charges:
Minimum charge for one book is now $24, global priority —all countries outside U.S. Call 951-587-6936 or email sales@barnesreview.org.

2014 & 2015 TBR BINDERS:
JUST $25 EACH.
NO CHARGE FOR S&H IN U.S.

***DEDUCTING 10%**
TBR subscribers may deduct 10% off the costs of products (books and videos) from TBR Book Club.

FOR FASTEST SERVICE have your credit card ready and call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to order OR remove this ordering form and mail to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Order books & subscriptions online at www.barnesreview.com. A one-year domestic subscription to TBR is REGULARLY $46. Canada and Mexico are REGULARLY $65 per year. All other nations are REGULARLY $80 per year sent via airmail.

****GET FREE COPIES OF WILLIS A. CARTO'S**
Revisionist monograph *A Straight Look at the Second World War: The Final Truth About WWII* with every order while supplies last! Sixteen pages of hard-hitting info from one of America's greatest nationalists. Just check the appropriate box above.

TBR35